SAC, New York (100-87235) Liaison Section Attention:

11/17/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Hark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The Choice: The Issue of Black Survival in America" by Samuel F. Yette. G.P. Putnam's Sons, New York; \$5.95; Spring, 1971.

2. "Black Anti-Semitism and Jevish Racism" edited by Nat Hentoff. Schocken Books, V.S.A. W. New York; paperback \$1.95; Oct., 1970.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) 1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB: sfw

(6)

Books requested for review by SA G.T. Tunstall, Ra/ NOTE: Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books Will be filed in Bureau Library.

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Memorandum

Mr. W. C. Sullivan

DATE: 8-26-69

Conrad Tavel Trotter Tele. Room Holmes _

Gandy

G. C. Moore

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS

"THE BLACK MESSIAH" BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR. RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1968 by Sheed and Ward, Inc. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

SYNOPSIS:

The author is a clergyman of the United Church of Christ and the pastor of the Shrine of the Black Madonna in Detroit, Michigan. He is the leader of the militant City-Wide Citizens Action Committee. "The Black Messiah," through a series of Cleage's sermons, gives the theology of the Black Power Movement. Reverend Cleage contends that God is black and He is the founder of the Black Nation. During a sermon when audience makes threatening remark, Cleage says "I want to state, for the FBI tape, that that was not my voice."

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. C. D. DeLoach 1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

(Miss Alta Butler)

1 - Mr. T. J. Deakin 1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

1 - 100-448517 (Albert Cleage, Jr.)

1 - 62-46855 (Book Review file)

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DETAILS - 2

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Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW "THE BLACK MESSIAH" BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

DETAILS:

The author is a clergyman in the United Church of Christ and pastor of the Shrine of the Black Madonna in Detroit, Michigan. He has held black extremist meetings in his church including the meeting sponsored by the Malcolm X Society which founded the violence-prone black extremist, separatist organization, the Republic of New Africa in March, 1968. He is the leader of the militant City-Wide Citizens Action Committee and has made numerous speeches throughout the U.S. calling upon the black community to arm itself against the genocide which he claims the white man is planning for the Negro. Cleage is on both the Security and Agitator Index.

BOOK REVIEW:

The author in a series of sermons points out that for nearly 500 years the illusion that Jesus was white dominated the world because white Europeans dominated the world. Now with the emergence of the nationalist movements of the world's colored majority the truth is beginning to emerge, that Jesus was the non-white leader of a non-white people struggling for national liberation against the white Romans. The author claims that Negroes in the U.S. finally realize they have become a Black Nation. America is set on a disaster course of conflict and violence and that the white man refuses to make the changes necessary for the black man to live in America with dignity and justice. The author believes that the white man is set upon a way of genocide of the Negro just as Hitler tried to eliminate the Jews in Germany.

Cleage claims that religion has been used by the white to enslave the Negro race. White man gave the slave Christian religion as a means of escape from reality while they were forced to live in slavery. He points out that Jesus, the Black Messiah, came to a Black Nation of people who were divided and confused and was leading them to salvation when the white man eliminated him. Cleage states the hour is at hand and blacks must unite in revolution even at the cost of individual sacrifice for the Nation.

Memorandum to Mr. W. C. Sullivan RE: BOOK REVIEW "THE BLACK MESSIAH" BY ALBERT B. CLEAGE, JR.

Cleage suggests that an independent Congregational Church ordain workers in the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee, black extremist group, to protect them against Selective Service. He draws from both the Old and New Testaments a theology incorporating the great themes of Christian belief and sets it forth as the theological basis for the Black Power Movement.

On page 168 during one of Cleage's sermons when he is telling the audience to trust other black people until "they mess up," the audience shouts "mess them up," Cleage says "I want to state, for the FBI tape, that that was not my voice."

6cm

1emoran**ă**um

Mr. Bishop

DATE: 9/21/70

FROM

M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

"THE ORANGEBURG MASSACRE,"

A BOOK BY JACK NELSON AND JACK BASS

CRITICISM OF FBI

mb Reviews

It is noted that articles appearing in today's (9/21/70) issues of "The New York Times," New York City, and "The Evening Star," Washington, D. C., contained reviews of captioned book, to be published next Friday, 9/25/70, which alleges that the FBI deliberately misled Justice Department officials during an investigation of the 1968 shooting of 30 black students at Orangeburg, South Carolina.

As a result of these articles, Mr. Tolson has noted that letters should be prepared and sent Coauthor Jack Bass, a reporter with "The Charlotte Observer", as well as Mr. Nick B. Williams, Executive Vice President and Editor of the "Los Angeles Times" (owner of the World Publishing Company which is publishing captioned book), denying the allegations contained in this book.

Since an advance copy of captioned book cannot be obtained discreetly in view of the ownership of its publisher (mentioned above), it would appear prudent that before making any written denials to Coauthor Bass and Editor Williams that we obtain the book this Friday and upon receipt of same have the General Investigative Division review and analyze all its allegations and thereafter prepare appropriate letters to Bass and Williams.

RECOMMENDATION:

That a copy of captioned book be obtained this Friday on 9/25/70, and thereafter it be reviewed and analyzed by the General Investigative Division which will prepare appropriate letters to Coauthor Jack Bass and Mr. Nick B. Williams, Executive Vice President and Editor, 'Los Angeles Times,' Times Mirror Company, Times Mirror Square, Los Angeles, California, 90053.

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4 1970

Brennan, C.D. Callahan

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ÍMY ,1792 LÉ YON GSA GEN, REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT norandum TO DATE: Walters Tele. Room SUBJECT: CRIME IN AMERICA BOOK WRITTEN BY RAMSEY CLARK Reviews Clark's new book is smoothly written but should have limited appeal. Written in three parts; it contains Clark's theories on what causes crime and what is wrong with our society; what is wrong with the police and the criminal justice system; and some tactics he considers a threat to liberty. All that Clark says has been said before many times. It contains the same theories pushed by the American Civil Liberties Union and many other liberal, left writers and thinkers. Since the introduction is by Tom Wicker, one might conclude that Clark received considerable writing help, and that perhaps this book is not his original writing production. Wicker, of course, is not an FBI friend. He wrote the very critical anti-FBI article which appeared in "The New York Times" in December, 1969, entitled "What Have They Done Since They Shot Dillinger?" The FBI is mentioned numerous times throughout this book. Some references are favorable, holding the Bureau out as an example of excellent law enforcement. Others are neutral, while a few are critical. Clark is quite critical of crime statistics in this country, which he claims are incomplete. He is not complimentary of the FBI's work in this field but does indicate that it is about the only source. He sees many failures in the statistics program but does not blame the FBI for the failures. He says most crime of is not reported since the people do not trust the police. He suggested a vast increasew in statistical collection, some moving into sociological factors and theories of crime causation. He is critical of the use of the crime clock to exploit anxiety and fear, rather than seek real solutions. He snidely refers to part of organized crime in this country as "Remnants of the old Mafia--by chance and FBI public relations now called La Cosa Nostra." 62-46855 MOT RECORDED Clark claims the FBI came slowly to the granized crime field and is critical of the FBIs use of electronic surveillances in this field stating that, "Hundreds of man-hours of Agent time were wasted." He-claims that the FBI and Attorney General Kennedy had conflict over our unwillingness to participate on an

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Bishop



equal basis with other agencies. He says, "The FBI has so coveted personal credit that it will sacrifice even effective crime control before it will share the glory of its exploits. This has been a petty and costly characteristic caused by the excessive domination of a single person, J. Edgar Hoover, and his self-centered concern for his reputation and that of the FBI."

Clark mentions the rumors concerning electronic coverage of Martin Luther King, with results being leaked to high Government officials which he claims could have had adverse effect on civil rights. He says the public has a right to know whether this is true.

Clark's theory is that crime is caused by crowding, poverty, slums, and other social factors. He discounts organized crime as serious, saying that it has been tolerated and could not exist without corruption. He points out it provides products the public wants such as gambling, prostitution, narcotics, and high interest loans. He suggests but does not quite say that organized crime would disappear if some of the foregoing were legalized. He places a high priority on the seriousness of white-collar crime which he describes as most excessive in this country and which does the most to undermine confidence in our form of Government. He comes out strongly for gun control.

Clark is strongly critical of the entire criminal justice system as antiquated and badly in need of overhaul. This includes the police. He desires more education, more money and more training for police and greater discipline to prevent police violence.

Clark feels the use of troops in even riotous situations is not necessary under most circumstances and is a threat to freedom. He is absolutely opposed to the use of wire tapping under any circumstances except in connection with the national security and then limited to foreign rather than domestic matters. He is opposed to preventative detention and strongly against the death penalty. His solution for curing the ills comes down to spending billions to reshape society.

This book may be read by those who admire Clark and who think along the same idealistic and unrealistic lines. If it sells at all it will be mainly because Clark's name has been in the news over the last few years, not because of the book's content or any original thinking revealed in it.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

the of N

TEB

MIN

SAC, Detroit (157-5894)

11/13/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

Reurlet 7/31/70, captioned "Black Star Publishing Company, RM." Relet sets forth address and other pertinent information regarding Black Star Publishing Company.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- 1. "Revolutionary Women" by Gwen Patton Woods.
 Black Star Publishing Company, Detroit; Jan.,
 1971; price not known;
- 2. Black Women" by Toni McCabe, editor.
 Paperback, released Summer of 1970,
 publisher possibly Black Star Publishing
 Company, Detroit; price not known.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

1 - 157-18371 (Black Star Publishing Company)

AMB:sfw (7)

NOTE: Books requested by SA G.T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Dom. Intel. Division, for review in connection with Racial Matters General. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section 11/19/70

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS **BOOK REVIEWS**

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

> "The Greening of America" by Charles A. Reich. Random House, New York; \$7.95

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

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AMB: sfw **(5)**

Book has been requested by Assistant to the Director NOTE: W.C. Sullivan. Book concerns the revolution of the new generation. After perusal, book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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11 NOV 19 1970

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

RESEARCH SECTION

DATE: 11723/70

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS

Book

∠BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 10/27/70, 10/12/70, 10/8/70, 9/21/70, 9/2/70, and 8/4/70.

Enclosed is one copy each of the following books:

"The Radical Left: The Abuse of Discontent" WILLIAM P. GERBERDING and DUANE E

Studies of Revolution" by E. A. CARR.

he Right to Say We" by RICHARD ZORZA.

Radical Chic and the New Yellow Peril" by TOM WOLFE.

"Black Protest in the Sixties" ed. by AUGUST EIER apd_ELLIOTXRUDWICK.

"The Panther Paradox: A Liberal's Dilemma" ₁/6. by DON A SCHANCHE.

6 Encls. Bureau Library

Bureau (Encs. 6)(62-46855)

New York (100-87235)

NOT RECORDED

DEC 1 1970

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Director, FBI

Nov. 19, 1970 DATE:

FROM

SAC, Denver (105-4396) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

Major H. VON DACH BERN

SWITZERLAND

Re Legat, Bern letter to Bureau dated 9/16/70, and Bureau routing slip to Denver dated 10/6/70.

Enclosed is a copy of captioned publication in accordance with referenced request.

Bureau (Encl 1) (RM)

MRS:mf (3)

Enel hing rememed quill be sent Bureau Kibrary.

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IST 107.

REC-49

DEC 1 1970

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

J.c.

Tolson . Sullivan . Mohr .. Bishop. Brennan, C.D. Callahan ... Casper. Conrad Felt Gale Rosen Tavel . Walters . Soyars Tele, Room Holmes

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Brok "Teachers of Destruction" by Alice Widener. " Line Crestwood Books, Arlington, Virginia; single copy \$3.

Enclosed for your information is one Xerox copy of an advertisement from "U.S.A." magazine announcing the publication of above book.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB SIN

NOTE: Book requested by Number One Man T.J. Smith. After perusal book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-102

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

C. D. Brennan

R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. Shackelford

DATE: November 25, 1970

1 - Miss Butler

1 - Mr. White

1 - Miss Muir

Callahan Casper. Conrad Felt Gale Rosen Tavel Walters Soyars Tele. Room

Holmes

Tolson Sullivan

SUBJECT:

BOOK REVIEW "HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL" BY_HUNTER SHIRLEY

INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned handbook, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Hunter Shirley is an Associate Professor of Psychology at Stout State University, Menomonie, Wisconsin. Handbook, published Summer of 1970 by United Students for America (which appears to be student organization opposed to New Left extremism on college campuses), sets forth theory as to how moderate students can handle radicals and sway radical sympathizers who are not yet wholly committed to extreme right or left. "Action goals" for the moderate include: 1) Form Student Committee to Guard Academic Freedom of Students; furnish administration tape recordings or transcripts of lectures by teachers who spout leftist or rightist propaganda instead of teaching subject matter--demand release from class and return of tuition; if administrative action fails to deter offender or if administration does not act, urge patriotic students to bring legal action for recovery of tuition; 2) Urge Congressman and go in committee to petition police chief to film riots and use film as evidence for prosecution of rioters; 3) Organize conservative and moderate student groups who are ready to take energetic action against psychological pollution on campuses; initiate action by getting petitions signed, collecting money for programs against radicals, publishing leaflets supporting cause of moderates, getting local support from townspeople, and training leaders to continue this work and carry it to all campuses around the nation. A weakness in Shirley's program is that he leaves it all up to the students. While it is true that the importance of refutation and counterattack by knowledgeable students is invaluable and should be strongly encouraged, the sharing of responsibility and studying of problems with law enforcement representatives, college administrators, and concerned professors and businessmen would make a more united and powerful movement against the threat to our campuses today. Handbook contains no reference to the FBI.

None.

For information.

(Book Review file)

.17 DEC & 1970

DETAILS

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL"

BY HUNTER SHIRLEY

62-46855

The Author

Hunter Shirley is an Associate Professor of Psychology at Stout State University, Menomonie, Wisconsin, and since 1967 has served as Director of the Psychovector Research Laboratory, heading a team of 4 psychologists who are doing advanced research into techniques for identifying and interpreting human nonverbal communication. A specialist in the new area known as observational personality assessment, he is credited with having developed a number of highly sophisticated techniques for detecting and recording nonverbal signals as they occur in behavior. Shirley received his B.A. and M.A. degrees in the United States and his doctorate at the Sorbonne in France. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning him.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned handbook.

Book Review

Drawing from his extended experience in psychological research and from insights gained by performing innumerable simulations of a large variety of radicals he studied, the author presents in captioned handbook a startling psychological portrait of the radical in action. In essence, Shirley sets forth his theory as to what makes the radical tick and how to handle him. He presents an action program for youth who want to do something about some of the social disorders surrounding them and shows the moderate how to be an activist in the best sense of the word—an activist for freedom.

Shirley's whole program is based on the hypothesis that only the students themselves can stop the dangerous drift into disorder that is occurring today, i.e., "Students are much more afraid of each other's opinions than they are of the barrel of a Guardsman's rifle." He states that "we" must provide them intellectual and emotional ammunition for response to the challenge where it is occurring, in the dorms in face to face encounter between students as they discuss the issues.

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEW

"HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL"

BY HUNTER SHIRLEY

62-46855

Shirley's conceptual action program consists of the following steps:

- 1. "Know your opponents." The author maintains that ambivalence is the key to the radical's nature and his goal is to make everyone around him feel as torn between attack and retreat as he himself is. He counsels the moderate student to recognize this goal, play it steady, and refuse to be impressed by the radical's emotional pyrotechnics.
 - 2. "Prepare yourself for conceptual warfare."
- a. "Get a Hammond's Historical Atlas and go over very carefully the border changes of the Soviet Union since it became a Communist state. Since that time its borders have steadily expanded, always through conquest. It swallowed a part of Finland and all of Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia. Then it gorged itself on a huge chunk of Poland, and finally a large piece of Roumania. And China recently not only invaded India, but consumed all of Tibet in one huge bite."
- b. "Never permit someone in a discussion to get away with speaking of America as an imperialist nation. The United States has always returned full control to any nation it entered during warfare."
- c. "If a person in a discussion with you calls America a fascist country, ask him if he usually employs such blatant lies as a means of argumentation. Fascism is a form of totalitarianism. Totalitarian countries do not vote their leaders in and out of office at regular intervals. ... All Communist nations are dictatorships."
- d. "Be informed about world problems and insist on being a realist." Shirley maintains that most radicals are "fervent idealists of the most wrong-headed sort or they are total hihilists, disbelieving in everything" and that, either way, "realists are their eternal Waterloo."
- e. "Remember that America is probably the greatest democracy the world has ever evolved, no matter what its flaws may be. And don't get panicked because it has some flaws." Shirley advocates telling the radical who harps on these flaws that his forte should be theology, since he obviously specializes in prescribing for heaven instead of earth. Shirley advises the moderate

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL"

BY HUNTER SHIRLEY

62-46855

student to hang onto the above basic truths and make sure the radical keeps running into them "like a boxer into a left hook."

Next, Shirley emphasizes that the moderate student should learn to understand the language that social malcontents use; some of the examples set forth: 1)"We're not able to communicate. We just can't get through to them." What they mean, says the author, is "We keep telling them what to do but they just won't let us have our way!" 2) "America uses vicious repression! An example is police brutality in Chicago." Shirley says this should be answered by stating that repression is not likely to be violent or vicious if violent provocation does not elicit it. "Rocks can blind; so can ping-pong balls with mails in them. If you were a policeman and someone tried to blind you, wouldn't you crack a few heads?"

Shirley suggests several of what he terms "emotional countering strategies" which boil down essentially to advising the moderate student to recognize a radical for what he is—a vulgar, whining, self-pitying psychological urchin who can be "put down" by lack of shock at his obscenities, lack of pity when he claims police brutality, and a firm showing of love of the United States and happiness to be living in a country that gives more personal liberty than any other country in the world. Shirley poses that one reason the radicals fear and hate Vice President Agnew is because "they can't sucker him into feeling regret, disappointment, embarrassment, or any other anxiety after he puts them down."

Finally, Shirley sets forth "action goals" for the moderate student: 1) Spend most of your time and energy on the radical sympathizers who have not yet committed themselves wholly. They can be salvaged. 2) Form a Student Committee to Guard the Academic Freedom of Students; make available to the school administration copies of tape recordings or transcripts of lectures given by teachers who spout leftist or rightist propaganda instead of teaching the subject matter—demand release from the class and return of tuition paid for same; if administrative action fails to deter the offending teacher, or if the administration does not act, urge patriotic students to bring legal action for recovery of tuition money, which will make the radical defend his actions in a court of law and call community attention to the identities of radical teachers. 3) Urge your Congressman and go in committee

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"HANDBOOK FOR THE HIP ANTI-RADICAL"

BY HUNTER SHIRLEY

62-46855

to petition your police chief to film riots and use film as evidence for prosecution of rioters, thus destroying their anonymity and, hopefully, the exuberant sense of freedom from responsibility that ordinarily characterizes mob psychology.

4) Organize conservative and moderate student groups who have moral courage and earnestly wish to stop the psychological pollution on campuses and are ready to take energetic action against its spread; then initiate such action by getting petitions signed, collecting money for your own programs, publishing leaflets and handouts supporting your cause, getting local support from the townspeople and training leaders to continue your work and carry it to other campuses around the nation.

A weakness in Shirley's program is that he leaves it all up to the students. While it is true that the importance of refutation and counterattack by knowledgeable students is invaluable and should be strongly encouraged, the sharing of the responsibility and studying of the problems with law enforcement representatives, college administrators, and concerned professors and businessmen would make a more united and powerful movement against the threat to our campuses today.

mad Jashe

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (RUC)

PURCHASE OF DOOKS

| BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulct to San Francisco, dated 11/18/70.

On 12/3/70, investigations were conducted in Berkeley and San Francisco in an effort to obtain a copy of "From the Dead Level" by BAKIN JAMAL. Radical book stores in Berkeley (Cody's, 2454 Telegraph Avenue; Granma Books, 2509 Telegraph) and Ramparts Press, 1940 Bonita Avenue, Berkeley, had never heard of the work, and could suggest no other stores or publishers who might know where a copy might be obtained. The University of California (Berkeley) "Center For Arabic Study Abroad" was also unable to provide any assistance.

San Francisco's Civic Center Pooks maintained that JAMAL's "From the Dead Level" was not published by any of the nearly 3,000 American publishers and would be obtainable abroad if at all.

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DATE:

12/11/70

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

)BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet 6/10/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of I Lived Inside The Campus Revolution" by Divale.

, JULIO) N.Y.

Pace / Cin file out William Julio Devale 12.15-70 B.

EX-115

ENCLOSURE

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.12 DEC 16 1970

RESEARCE

Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1) New York (100-87235)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

12-23-70

Director, FEI (G2-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK O BOOK REVIEWS

> Burcau received information that Makim Abdullah Jamal (true name: Allen Eugene Donaldson; date and place birth: 3/28/31, Boston, Massachusetts) has been in New York writing a book on the black militant movement generally and Hichael X O co Freitas in particular. title of the book was given as "From the Bead Level."

You are authorized to obtain discreetly a copy of above book, if it is available in your area. (San Francisco Office has been unable to locate copy.) Hark the book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Intelligence in Jee 100.444622-81. AED: id 人

1 - Racial Intelligence (Route through for review)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

NOTE:

Previosly requested SF obtain - unable to locate. SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, still desires copy of book for review in connection with Black Power Movement. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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1 - Mr. M. F. Roy (6221 ID)

(1) - CO-40000 (Book Reviews)

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MOCE:

Number Gas Han T. J. Smith, Research Scetica, Demostic Intelligence Division, requests six becks listed in research letter be forwarded to Europa for perusal and pessible review. Besks have been obtained by B3 and are available to Research Section if desired.

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62-46355-

NOT PECOPDED

1/2 DEC 24 1970

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Mr. C.D. Bronnan

1 - Mr. W.C? Sullivan 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennan 1 - Mr. G.C. Moore 12/7/70

1 - Hr. R.D. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler) 1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

G.C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW "PROMISE OR PERIL-THE BLACK COLLEGE STUDENT IN AMERICA" BY WILLIAM R. CORSON RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published in 1970 by W.W. Norton and Company. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

There is no identifiable derogatory data in Bureau files concerning the author. He is described in the cover to captioned book as a retired Lieutenant Colonel, U.S. Marines, who possesses a Ph.D. and is a teacher at Howard University, Washington, D.C. A previous book of Corson's entitled "The Betrayal," published in 1968, was very critical of the conduct of the war in Vietnam,

In this book, the author feels that the black unless

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pu college student is the key to America's survival. He states that a small minority of black Americans, who have given up hope of achieving equality through peaceful means and have turned to violence, will fail to create their revolution unless they can radicalize and recruit the black college student to form the leadership cadre of the future. In chapter six he describes a "scenario for revolution" if we fail to open our society to black citizens. He claims repression must surely lead to revolution unless we take firm steps to offer black youth a real alternative to revolution.

MENTION OF THE FBI:EX-115

On page 83, the author in commenting on the fact that Negro colleges had velcomed corporate recruiting mentions FBI in connection with recruiters being allowed on black college campuses. On page 113, he states that revolutionary groups are often formed, gain followers, are infiltrated by local police or the FBI, and disbanded. On page 122, he discusses infiltration of revolutionary groups by local police and the

6246955 (Book Review File)

GTT: lmb/sal

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. C.D. Brennan Re: Book Review "Promise or Peril-The Black College Student in America" By William R. Corson

FBI. pointing out how difficult it is to penetrate these groups. On page 123, he claims infiltration is so difficult because the FBI suffers from being "almost all white," but concludes that the FBI's hiring practices are no better or no worse than any other Federal agency. He claims that in order for the FBI to currently infiltrate all black revolutionary groups it would have been necessary to have "placed Agents in deep cover" ten to fifteen years ago. On page 124, he points out that revolutionaries have an almost sure-fire method of testing someone they may suspect of being an infiltrator by running his fingerprints through a checking process, perhaps as a result of a staged arrest on a valid charge or through the cooperation of a police official who would seek a "make" on the individual from the FBI. He explains this by stating FBI is wary of letting local officials know who their double agents are and it would take a tremendous effort to arrange valid cover for their infiltrators so little can be done to protect them from being "made." On page 126, the FBI is listed as a part of the Federal police available for riot control.

ACTION:

None. For information.

Airtel

1 - Mr. A. W. Gray

1 - Miss Butler

To:

SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)

From:

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

Per 12/70 issue "Ramparts," page four, the book "Weatherman," edited by Hal Jacobs and published by Ramparts Press, 1940 Bonita Avenue, Berkeley, California, 94704, is available at \$3.25 a copy.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the book as soon as possible for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

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NOTE:

Tolson _ Sullivan Mohr ___ Bishop _

Casper Conrad Felt __ Gale __ Rosen _ Tavel _

Holmes

Book requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, in connection with current work assignment.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GCERNMENT

Memorandum

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE:

12/31/70

FROM

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191) (P)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOK

Re Philadelphia letter dated 11/5/70.

On 11/3/70 the Holy Bible" requested in Bulet dated 8/19/70, was ordered from the Westminster Book Store, 1323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa., the largest distributor of religious books in the city.

Several inquiries at this store have been made each week but the "Holy Bible" had not yet been received. On 12/17/70 it was determined this item had been distributed but when an error in the text was discovered, all books were returned and they are being redistributed.

Liaison will be continued with the Westminster Book Store and as soon as it is received, Philadelphia will submit to the Bureau.

Gran Rich

REC-51 62 - 46355 - 890 EX-113

2- Bureau (62-46855) / Cretained 720/D 2- Philadelphia (100-33191) 1-5-71/B.

CJW:ds (4)

15 JAN 6 1971

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Memorandum

Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : R. D. Cotter AL

SUBJECT: ATTACK ON THE DIRECTOR SCHANCHE, AUTHOR BY DON A

SYNOPSIS:

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop 1 - Mr. M. A. Jones

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 11/30/70

1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

1 - Miss Chamberlain

Walters

Tolson

Casper

Mohr. Bishop .

Sullivan

Fremnan, C.D. Callahan

Page 10 of The New York Times Book Review section, 11/15/70; carries review by Fred Powledge of Aliberal's Dilemma by Don A. Schanche. Review states liberal's dilemma is trying t understand Black Panther Party (BPP). Both BPP and Panther Minister of Information Eldridge Cleaver treated sympathetically. Panther dilemma blamed on massive police misbehavior. recommends an offensive beginning with campaign for the "resignation of J. Edgar Hoover." Schanche has worked for International News Service and formerly editor of sorts for The Saturday Evening In March, 1964, he was named editor of Holiday magazine. Same month, Bureau was advised that Communist Party-financed National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act (NCRMA) had been approached to do an article for the Post. Schanche denied it was true and promised to keep Bureau advised of further informa-November, 1968, Schanche allegedly member of International Committee To Defend Eldridge Cleaver. Schanche's book appears to have been written with the two-fold purpose in mind of eulogizing the Black Panther Party and perpetuating a smear campaign against REO 1162-46855-41 the Director.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Book Reviews

MC:amt

SEE DETAILS PAGE TWO CONTINUED - OVER

PERS. REC. UNIT

Memo to Mr. C. D. Brennan Re: Attack on the Director By Don A. Schanche, Author

DETAILS:

On page 10 of The New York Times Book Review section dated November 15, 1970, Fred Powledge, identified as a free lance journalist specializing in urban and social problems. reviewed a book by Don A. Schanche entitled A Liberal's Dilemma.

According to the review, the liberal's dilemma evidently is trying to understand the Black Panther Party (BPP). The book is obviously extremely pro-Panther and especially pro-Eldridge Cleaver, Minister of Information of the BPP, whom the author treats sympathetically. The Panthers' dilemma is, of course, attributed to police misbehavior on a "massive national scale" which has allowed "these enraged boys and girls" to "come by their common Samson complex honestly." In summarizing, Schanche reportedly urges citizens to start a "legal offense" against the misuse of police power and begin the offensive by backing an "unequivocal campaign for the resignation of J. Edgar Hoover."

Author Schanche

Schanche has been on the writing scene since the early 1950s when he worked for International News Service, was a free lance writer. and correspondent for Life magazine in Atlanta, In 1953, he left Atlanta for New York City. Georgia.

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While in Atlanta in 1953, telephone calls were made from his residence to one Espionage-R case.

Schanche joined Curtis Publishing Company in 1960, serving The Saturday Evening Post consecutively as contributing editor, executive editor, and managing editor. In March, 1964, he was named editor of Holiday magazine.

In March, 1964, it came to the Bureau's attention that the Communist Party-financed National Committee To Repeal the McCarran Act (NCRMA) had been approached to do an article for The Saturday Evening Post. When confronted with this information, Schanche denied it was true but promised to keep the Bureau

Memo to Mr. C. D. Brennan Re: Attack on the Director By Don A. Schanche, Author

advised of any further information regarding the group.

In November, 1968, Schanche allegedly was a member of the International Committee To Defend Eldridge Cleaver. Headquarters of this group was located in New York City.

Conclusion:

Schanche's sympathetic treatment of the extremist Black Panther Party, coupled with his call for "legal offense" against so-called misuse of police power appears to be directly related to his unwarranted attack on the Director. The attack on the Director appears aimed at perpetrating a long-time smear campaign directed from the ultra-liberal left.

Complete title of book is:
"THE PANTHER PARADOX: A
Liberal's Dilemna."

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

ТО

Mr. Bishop

DATE: December 22, 1970

Sullivan

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FROM

M. A. Jones

SUBJECT:

"AMERICAN JOURNEY, THE TIMES OF ROBERT KENNEDY" INTERVIEWS BY JEAN STEIN, EDITED BY GEORGE PLIMPTON

BOOK REVEYS

Captioned book is made up of oral interviews with friends, associates, and others who knew Robert Kennedy. These have been edited, divided, and placed in chapters dealing with various aspects of Kennedy's life and career, such as his part in the 1960 Presidential campaign, role in civil rights, tenure as Attorney General, Presidential campaign in 1968, etc. (The book will be placed in the Bureau library.)

MENTIONS OF MR. HOOVER AND THE FBI

There are annumber of mentions of Mr. Hoover and the FBI, some merely in passing. Those of pertinence are: On page 80, Peter Maas (writer-friend of Kennedy who wrote the Valachi story) implies that the FBI investigation of Igor Cassini, who was a secret agent for Dominican Republic dictator Trujillo, was not too persistent until Attorney General Kennedy stepped in, after which Cassini was indicted. On page 84, Maas mentions that Kennedy's problem with the FBI was with Mr. Hoover and that when Kennedy first became Attorney General he'really thought he could work with Hoover.' Maas mentions that when Kennedy first became Attorney General the FBI was more interested in tracking down communists, but that Kennedy switched the emphasis to organized crime. On page 85, Maas alleges that Mr. Hoover kept pushing for a wiretap on Martin Luther King and that Kennedy finally signed a wiretap authorization for six months; it was later learned that King's phone had been tapped for over 4 1/2 years, and Mr. Hoover wrongly indicated that Kennedy had authorized it.

On page 84, Burke Marshall (former Department of Justice official who is not a friend of the FBI) states that Kennedy's problem with Mr. Hoover was that the Director tried to blame the Attorney General for eavesdropping practices which had not been authorized by Kennedy. On page 85, Roger Wilkins (nephew of Roy Wilkins who in the past has exchanged friendly correspondence with the Bureau, but who was known to be present RFC-54

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - M. A. Jones FCS:psr

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(CONTINUED - Over)

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alleges that Mr. Hoover kept pushing Kennedy to authorize telephone taps on people; on page 348, Wilkins accuses the FBI of trying to "dilute the national mourning" for Robert Kennedy when the Bureau issued a press release on the day of his funeral about the arrest of James Earl Ray.

On page 86, Bill Barry (identified as a Kennedy campaign aide) noted that Ethel Kennedy spoke to Mr. Hoover at a Justice Department party and on the way out put in the FBI suggestion box "Chief Parker of Los Angeles for Director of the FBI." Also on page 86, Anthony Lewis ("New York Times" writer and critic of security programs) writes that Kennedy was "always very collected" about Mr. Hoover, who was both "insubordinate" and hasty and tricky." On page 111, Marian Edelman (civil rights attorney, active in the Poor People's Campaign) mentioned that when civil rights workers were endangered in the South, and the FBI was asked for protection, they would tell the callers to call back "when something happens." On page 119, James Baldwin (well-known Negro writer) alleges that the Justice Department and the FBI did not take action when civil rights were violated.

On page 292, former FBI Assistant Director Courtney Evans is quoted as saying that Kennedy had protection from the FBI and often didn't know it. Kennedy, according to Evans, after a while began to recognize the FBI Agents where they wear hats."

JEAN STEIN (FULL NAME JEAN STEIN VANDEN HEUVEL) AND GEORGE PLIMPTON

Bufiles disclose that in 1963, an individual wrote the Bureau alleging that a special TV program had ridiculed and degraded the U. S. in our struggle against communism; one of the producers was listed as Gean Vanden Heuvel.

A White House name check on George Plimpton in 1966 disclosed he was a member of the Executive Committee of the Institute of Pacific Relations (IPR) in 1950; the IPR is described as a vehicle used by the communists to influence America's Far Eastern policy toward communist objectives.

RECOMMENDATION:

For Information

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UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

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: Mr. Bishop TO

12 - 31 - 70DATE:

FROM : M. An Jones

SUBJECT: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA" BY JAMES RIDDLE HOFFA AS TOLD TO DONALD I ROGERS HENRY REGNERY COMPANY

SYNOPSIS:

Jak RE KYS

As indicated by memo 12-18-70 publication of captioned new book was brought to our attention by New York Office, and book was subsequently obtained for review relative to unfavorable references to FBI. Bufiles contain no reference identifiable with Donald I. Rogers nor any derogatory information regarding Henry Regnery Company. This self-serving "autobiography" briefly covers Hoffa's early life and rise to presidency of International Brotherhood of . Teamsters. Real point of book is what Hoffa sees as former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's vindictively inspired, politically motivated and unjust campaign to jail him. Accordingly, major portion of book devoted to events leading to Hoffa's conviction in 1964 and his subsequent imprisonment. regard, Hoffa alleges Kennedy's strategy was 'political" from outset but later became "criminal." In main, book is little more than a rehash of a number of issues and charges that have been leveled against the Government during the various prosecutions of Hoffa and which have been brought forth in open court. Many of these items have been taken out of context in an attempt to discredit the Government.

Hoffa's arrest 1957 on charges involving conspiracy and obstruction of justice and his subsequent trial discussed. Case involved alleged attempt by Hoffa to obtain data from Senate Committee headed by McClellan by hiring an attorney, John C. Cheasty, to secure job with Committee. Hoffa contends he hired Cheasty merely for legal assistance. He also gives an explanation for appearance of Joe Louis during trial.

Remainder of book mainly devoted to Hoffa's jury tampering. (Obstruction of Justice) trial which began in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Federal court 1-20-64 and ended with his conviction 3-4-64. This conviction, for which Hoffa has been serving eight-year prison term since 1967 now on appeal.

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Rosen 1 - Mr Bishaph 191971 - M. A. Jones

SYNOPSIS CONTANUED - OVER

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M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA"

various motions and charges made during Chattanooga trial are rehashed. In this regard, various allegations are made regarding FBI such as that we maintained round-the-clock surveillances of Hoffa and his attorneys. Bufiles reflect we did not conduct any physical or electronic surveillances of any of the defendants or their attorneys during pendency of their trial. In addition to rehash of unfounded charges against FBI, portions of testimony taken from trial are used to give false impression.

OBSERVATION:

Hoffa's present term as Teamsters President expires July, 1971, and his forces are going to great extremes to secure his release from prison in order that he can seek another term. Publication of this book, at this time, is clearly another effort to draw public support in Hoffa's early bid for freedom.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

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-1 a - : DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA"

DETAILS:

As previously indicated by my memorandum to you of 12-18-70, the publication of captioned new book was brought to our attention by the New York Office. The book was subsequently obtained for review relative to unfavorable references to the FBI.

Bufiles contain no reference identifiable with Donald I. Rogers (not further described in the book). The current "Who's Who" carries one Donald Irwin Rogers, who resides in Ridgefield, Connecticut, as a business and financial editor, columnist, and author of several books dealing with financial matters. Bufiles contain no derogatory information regarding Henry Regnery Company.

This transparently self-serving "autobiography" briefly covers Hoffa's early life and rise to the presidency of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Basically, however, this is but a prelude to the real point of the book, i. e., what Hoffa sees as former Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy's vindictively inspired, politically motivated, and unjust campaign to jail him. Accordingly, a major portion of the book is devoted to the events leading to Hoffa's conviction in 1964 and his subsequent imprisonment. Indicative of Hoffa's basic contention regarding Robert Kennedy's alleged vendetta toward him is the following passage from the book:

"... Robert Kennedy's strategy was political from the outset.

Later it became criminal.

Yes, criminal, for evidence shows that the Attorney General of the United States bugged my living quarters, my meeting quarters, tapped my telephones, planted a spy in my camp, and, by eavesdropping deliberately violated the sanctity of my relationship with my lawyers." (p. 192)

In the main, the book is little more than a rehash of a number of issues and charges that have been leveled against the Government during the various prosecutions of Hoffa and which have been brought forth in open court. Many of these items have been taken out of context in an attempt to discredit the Government.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA"

Chapter 16, deals mainly with Hoffa's arrest in 1957 on charges involving conspiracy and obstruction of justice and his subsequent trial. As will be recalled, this action resulted from Hoffa's attempt to secure data from a Senate Committee investigating labor racketeering by means of hiring a New York attorney, John C. Cheasty, to secure a job with the Senate Committee. Hoffa was subsequently acquitted. In his discussion of the case, Hoffa continues to contend that he merely hired Cheasty (who had been hired by Robert Kennedy to "spy" on Hoffa) for special legal assistance in dealing with the Senate Committee, headed In addition, Hoffa contends that "the McClellan Committee by Senator McClellan. --or was it Kennedy?-- had bribed this lawyer--witness--agency spy, not I." Hoffa goes on to state: "I freely admitted receiving the documents. After all, they were handed to me by my lawyer. The lawyer--client relationship is inviolable. I didn't ask him where he got them. I didn't ask him if he was obeying the oath of the bar association. He was my lawyer; he was getting paid by me; I figured that was sufficient." Hoffa makes mention of our photographic coverage of his meeting with Cheastv.

An interesting aspect of Hoffa's account of this trial in Washington is his explanation of the appearance of former boxing champion Joe Louis at the trial. Hoffa claims that although Joe Louis was "an old friend of mine," he came to the courtroom because of a romantic attachment to Martha Jefferson, a Negro associate counsel of Edward Bennett Williams. In this regard, Hoffa then charges that Kennedy and his Committee investigated Louis for income-tax evasion because he "had the effrontery to demonstrate his friendship for me."

Chapter 22, deals with the alleged personal crusade of Robert Kennedy to put Hoffa behind bars after three previous defeats. A number of events occurring during the "Test Fleet Case," which ended in a mistrial 12/23/62 and never retried, are recited. Hoffa was charged with violating the Labor

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA"

Management Relations Act and Conspiracy statute. The main thrust of this chapter, however, deals extensively with Hoffa's jury tampering (Obstruction of Justice) trial which began in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Federal court 1-20-64, and ended with his conviction 3-4-64. Hoffa has been serving an eight-year prison term based on this conviction since 3-7-67. The conviction is now on appeal in the 6th Circuit Court of Appeals.

It is charged that the names of the jury panel from which jurors would be selected for the Chattanooga trial were screened by three local industrialists and sent to the FBI for further screening. While Bufiles fail to indicate that the names of the jury panel were given to outside sources for screening, we did conduct a jury panel investigation based on a communication from the Department dated 1-6-64. This is in line with policy established by the Department in important cases and our investigation was limited to making credit, criminal and office file checks on the members of the panel.

It is also stated that William Sheets, an FBI man, was in charge of the round-the-clock surveillance of Hoffa and his attorneys. This is nothing more than a rehash of various motions and charges made during the Chattanooga trial, all of which were refuted on the record at the time. We did not conduct any physical or electronic surveillances of any of the defendants or their attorneys during the pendency of this trial. Former SA William L. Sheets (retired 4-19-66) was the case Agent in the Hoffa investigation assigned to the Nashville, Tennessee, Resident Agency out of the Memphis Office. He was also on temporary assignment to the Chattanooga, Tennessee, Resident Agency, Knoxville Office, during the trial.

Also in this chapter, reference is made to the involvement of James M. Paschal (Tennessee State Trooper and husband of a juror in the Test Fleet Case) and his testimony during the Chattanooga trial. Paschal was reportedly approached and told he would receive a promotion if he influenced his wife to vote for the acquittal of Hoffa. The book states that Paschal testified under direct examination as to his being offered a promotion; however, under cross examination Paschal completely repudiation his testimony and reversed his story. According to the book, Paschal originally denied any involvement, but after being interviewed by SA Sheets he changed his story to the incriminating version given in court under direct examination. Paschal is reported to have remarked that Sheets stated he could get in trouble, might be indicted and could lose his job if he did not tell the truth. The alleged comments of Sheets are credited with causing Paschal to give the incriminating testimony.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA"

Bufiles reveal that Paschal was first interviewed by Agents other than SA Sheets. Paschal executed a signed statement. In this statement he admitted being approached with an offer of assisting him in obtaining a promotion but he denied any mention was made that his wife was on the Hoffa jury. Upon reinterview by former SA Sheets and another Agent with the use of a polygraph, Paschal gave a second signed statement admitting the promotion offer was made in connection with a request that he persuade his wife to vote for Hoffa's acquittal. There is no indication that any pressure was used by the Agents to secure these admissions from Paschal. Department attorneys handling the prosecution of Hoffa made no mention of Paschal's repuliation of testimony on cross examination. This reference in the book to Paschal appears to be a calculated attempt on the part of Hoffa to twist the facts in such a manner as to reflect more favorably toward Hoffa.

Mention is also made in this chapter of the fact that SA Sheets testified that some interview notes had been destroyed following dictation of the results of the interview. This, too, is nothing more than a rehash of prior charges. Such action by Sheets in the destruction of his notes following dictation was clearly in line with policy established by the Department.

In Chapter 23, it is stated that the FBI admitted it had Hoffa and his attorneys under constant surveillance and that still later in the trial it was proved beyond all doubt that their phones were tapped and their quarters bugged. Once again, this is nothing more than a restatement of prior charges which have been categorically refuted in the court record. We never had Hoffa or his attorneys under physical or electronic surveillance during the trial.

Also in this chapter, there is an allusion to an FBI physical surveillance of Bernard Spindel (a well-known New York wiretap expert and close associate of Hoffa) whom Hoffa requested to appear in Chattanooga during the trial to check the telephones and hotel rooms for electronic eavesdropping devices. Hoffa suggests it was impossible for the Government to have known of Spindel's travel without their phones being tapped or their rooms being bugged.

The i	true	facts	in	this	matter	are	that	our	New	York	Office	received
information from a	live	infor	ma	nt								
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M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA"

concerning Spindel's travel and requested a physical surveillance of Spindel until he departed Chattanooga. A discreet surveillance was conducted of Spindel, but, as previously stated, we did not have any electronic surveillance on Hoffa, his attorneys or Spindel, and such charges have been refuted under oath in Federal court.

Later in the chapter, Spindel is alleged to have detected that the FBI had radio-equipped lookout posts in buildings near Hoffa's hotel, and that Spindel recorded the entire broadcasting day of the FBI's transmitters. Once more, this is a rehash of previous charges and motions claiming such activity interfered with the defense of Hoffa. Bufiles reflect we did not conduct any surveillance of the defendants or their trial counsel in Chattanooga. Prior to the jury's empanelment, at the Department's request, we did conduct a physical surveillance of four Teamsters Union officials (all associates of Hoffa but not defendants or defense attorneys in this trial) to determine if they were engaging in jury tampering activities. Also, at Department's request, photographic surveillances were established for the purpose of possibly obtaining evidence which would be useful for subsequent submission should efforts be made to tamper with the trial jury. All of these surveillances were discontinued before the jury was empaneled. The surveillances and photographic coverage were fully aired in court during the trial.

In Chapter 28, which is devoted primarily to the Department's use of Edward Grady Partin as the key witness during the Chattanooga trial, there is reference to testimony of Partin when asked by a defense attorney why he, Partin, wanted to take the assignment from the FBI to come to Nashville. This line of questioning, of course, gives the false impression that Partin was working for the Bureau, when, in fact, he was utilized by a Department representative during the Nashville trial.

Later in the chapter, it is stated that one of Hoffa's attorneys told the court that the defense was ready to present positive proof of the surveillances by the Government of Hoffa, the other defendants, and defense attorneys. Mention was made that photographs were taken of an FBI Agent by the name of Sheets. This is another illustration of an unfounded charge against the Bureau which was fully aired on the record during the trial, and it was categorically denied that the Bureau ever conducted any surveillances of Hoffa, the other defendants or defense attorneys.

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M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "THE TRIALS OF JIMMY HOFFA"

In the final chapter of the book, Chapter 29, it is charged that Partin was paid for his activities, even though he had testified otherwise under oath. Bufiles reveal that the Bureau made no payments of any nature either directly or indirectly to Partin. There is a repetition in this chapter of charges relating to allegedly improper surveillances on our part. The facts concerning these charges have previously been discussed in this review.

OBSERVATION:

Hoffa's present term as Teamsters President expires in July, 1971, and his forces are going to great extremes to secure his release from prison in order that he can seek another term. There has recently been a nationwide move by the Union to seek at least two million signatures on petitions to be given to President Nixon to commute Hoffa's present sentence. The publishing of this book at this time is clearly another effort to draw public support in Hoffa's early bid for freedom.

1 - Mr. W.C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. C.D. Brennen

1 - Mr. T.J. Dishop

1 - Mr. G.C. Moore

1-7-71

1 - Mr. R.D. Cotter

(Miss A. Butler)

1 - Mr. G.T. Tunstall

G.C. Moore

Mr. C.D. Drennan

BOOK REVIEWS "TENCISH AND THE CLASS STRUGGLE; FUNTILAR PAGES FROM A BLACK WORKER'S MOTEBOOK" DY JAMES BOGGS PACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book published by Monthly Review Press in 1970. The book will be placed in the Bureau Library.

Both the author and his wife, Grace, are subjects of current Bureau investigations and are included on the Security Index. They have long been involved in the communist movement, most recently in the Johnson-Forest Group, e oplinter group of the Socialist Workers Party. The author, a Negro male whose wife is of oriental heritage, has traveled extensively in Europe speaking as a representative of the U.S. Diack Fower Movement. While in Paris, France, during student rioting in 1968, he claimed he learned tactics which he would attempt to use in the Black Power Movement activities in the U.S.

In a provious book, "The American Revolution: Pages From A Negro Worker's Notebook," James Boggs set out the guide-lines for a black revolution. The instant book is a collection of speeches and essays delivered and written over the past coven years. In them, he declares that the city is the black man's land and he halfs the coming of the new slogan of the black revolution, "Black Power." He traces the evolution of the nonviolent movement of the civil rights workers and Martin Luther King, the growing militancy of Stokely Carmichael, and finally the emergence of the Black Panther Party.

Boggs claims first tack of developing revolution in the U.S. is to benefit black people who have greatest need and Greatest concentration of social forces for this revolution just as the peasants and vorkers in China were the ones with the most urgent need for revolution there. Boss, as in the past, concludes that communism and the theories of Mark and Lenin are the only salvation for the oppressed black people.

1 - 100-405600 (James Bougs)

62-46855 "OF RECORDED 議 JAN 18 1971

1) 4912-49955 (Book Review File) GTT: bee (90)

Memorandum to Mr. C.D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"Racism And The Class Struggle;
Furhter Pages From A Black Worker's Notebook"
By James Boggs

MENTION OF THE FBI:

On page 164 of instant book, the Director is mentioned by name. The author states that during the revolution, "The police forces, from J. Edgar Hoover's on down, take on the functions of political organizations, openly dedicated to the preservation of white supremacy and the American way of life, more concerned with protecting the status quo from radical ideas and organizations than with protecting society from organized crime."

ACTION:

For information.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAG, Sult Late City

1/20/71

Director, IDI (62-46835)

PURCHASE OF EACH

The book two Maked Capitalist" by to Close Shoulen is available from National Descarch Group, N. O. Don 188, Thousant Grove, Utah 2003, for 12 a copy.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of above took for use of Eureau. Their best to attention of the Research Scotton, Describe Intelligence Division.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB 1 - 67-69602 (W. Cleon Skousen)

AMB:amt

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NOTE:

livan ____ hr ___ shop ___ nnan, C.D. Book requested by Assistant to the Director W. C. Sullivan, for perusal. Book will be placed in Bureau Library. Skousen former Bureau Agent.

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1 - Miss A. H. Butler

To: **REC-49**

SAC, New York (100-87235)

Attention: Liaison Section

From:

Director, FBI (62-46855)-894

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

The Bureau desires a copy of the book "Weatherman" edited by Harold (Hal) Jacobs. According to information in the 8/31/70 issue of "Publishers' Weekly" book was to have been published in September, 1970. However, San Francisco Office advises book is to be published by Simon and Schuster, New York, about the end of January, 1971. Paperback edition is listed at \$3.25 a copy.

New York Office authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of book, when available, and to forward it to Bureau marked to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - San Francisco (100-60898) (Information)

I - Hr. H. F. Row (6221 IB)

AlB:nen

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief A. W. Gray, Internal Sceurity Section, Dorostic Intelligence Division, in current work assignment. San Francisco Office advised Sinon and Schuster. New York to publish and because of shipping schedule to West Coast, Bureau could probably obtain faster through New York.

Bishop ... Brennan, C.D. Callahan _ Casper Conrad Felt 🛧 Gale Rosen

Sovers Tele, Room Holmes MAIL ROOM

Sullivan _

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Special Agent in Charge



			Date: 1/1	3/71	;
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	TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (6)	32-46855) H SECTION, DOMESTI	C INTELLIGENC	DIVISION
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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

Memorariaum



o ; Director FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 1/18/71

FROM:

SAC Alexandria (62-0-161)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

A. Takist

Re Alexandria letter to the Bureau, 12/14/70.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of the book "Teachers of Destruction" which was received by mail this date.

JAN 2 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, San Francisco (100-60898) 1/21/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

According to an article in the 1/8/71, issue of "The New Haven Register," New Haven, Connecticut, a study concerning the financial difficulties of thousands of colleges was recently released. This study is available through The Carnegie Commission on Future Higher Education, 1947 Center Street, Berkeley, California 94704. The cost of the study is not known.

Bureau desires San Francisco obtain discreetly two copies of above study for use of Bureau. Mark copies of study to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

A Xerox of referenced article is enclosed for information.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:amt **(6)**

11 THE HIGHER THERE

NOTE:

Study requested by Assistant to the Director, W. C. Sullivan, for perusal. Study will be placed in Bureau Library.

	MANGE 1
Tolson Sullivan	
Mohr Bishop	COHPU Carr
Brennan, C.D.	

REC 99 63-116 (5)

18 JAN 21 1971

Gale Rosen Tavel Walters

Soyars ... Tele, Room Holmes _ Gandy .

Callahan ___

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

SAC, New York (160-87200) Attention: Linison Section 1/20/71

Director, TRE (62-40855)

PUNCHASE OF DEGINE DOOR NOVICES

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Eureau. Lark books to attention of the Research Section, Perceptic Intelligence Division.

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1. Thetter to the Alumni" by John Hercey.
Aliged A. Thops; New York; Cotober, 1970;

Lidis Print

"The American Revolution: Fages from a Regro Torier's Hotebook" by James Ecoes. Houthly Review Frees; New York; 1863; paperback, (1.65

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:amt
(6)

NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore and SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal and review relating to current work assignments. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 23

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COMM-FB1

REC 8/00 111555 - 817

19 JAN 21 1971

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Brennan, C.D.
Callahan
Casper

Tolson ... Sullivan ...

Mohr __ Bishop _

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

/ FBI

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) (ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) FROM: SAC, NEW YORK SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK (BOOK REVIEWS) ReBuairtel, 1/20/71. A confidential source at SIMON and SCHUSTER, Book Publishers, NYC, advised, on 1/20/71, that the book/"Meathers by HAROLD MACOBS is actually being published by the Rampart Press located on the west coast. He advised that SIMON SCHUSTER will be distributing the book for Rampart. He further advised that three has been a delay in the publishing date and that this book will be published sometime in February, 1971. New York will follow and obtain a copy of the book when available and forward to Bureau. Q - Bureau/Cratural Tools Amps. 1 - San Francisco (100-60898) (INFO) 1 - New York TJHied (5) RESEARCH SECTION		Date: 1/20/71	1
TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) (ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) FROM: SAC, NEW YORK SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS ReBuairtel, 1/20/71. A confidential source at SIMON and SCHUSTER, Book Publishers, NYC, advised, on 1/20/71, that the book weather by HAROLD MACOBS is actually being published by the Rampart Press located on the west coast. He advised that SIMON SCHUSTER will be distributing the book for Rampart. He further advised that there has been a delay in the publishing date and that this book will be published sometime in February, 1971. New York will follow and obtain a copy of the book when available and forward to Bureau. PEC 85 - Bureau/Critical 730/D. Am.B. 1 - San Francisco (100-60898) (INFO) JAN 21 1371 JAN 21 1371	ATRMET.	(Type in plaintext or code)	
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) FROM: SAC, NEW YORK SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS ReBuairtel, 1/20/71. A confidential source at SIMON and SCHUSTER, Book Publishers, NYC, advised, on 1/20/71, that the book "Weathern by HAROLD NACOBS is actually being published by the Rampart Press located on the west coast. He advised that SIMON SCHUSTER will be distributing the book for Rampart. He further advised that there has been a delay in the publishing date and that this book will be published sometime in February, 1971. New York will follow and obtain a copy of the book when available and forward to Bureau. Q - Bureau/Cratagas 730/5. Amb. 1 - San Francisco (100-60898) (INFO) 1 - New York TJHied		(Priority)	KUn
(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) FROM: SAC, NEW YORK SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS ReBuairtel, 1/20/71. A confidential source at SIMON and SCHUSTER, Book Publishers, NYC, advised, on 1/20/71, that the book "Weathers by HAROLD NACOBS is actually being published by the Rampart Press located on the west coast. He advised that SIMON SCHUSTER will be distributing the book for Rampart. He further advised that there has been a delay in the publishing date and that this book will be published sometime in February, 1971. New York will follow and obtain a copy of the book when available and forward to Bureau. Q House 1971 1 - San Francisco (100-60898) (INFO) 1 - New York TJHacd			
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A confidential source at SIMON and SCHUSTER, Book Publishers, NYC, advised, on 1/20/71, that the book "Weathern by HAROLD NACOBS is actually being published by the Rampart Press located on the west coast. He advised that SIMON SCHUSTER will be distributing the book for Rampart. He further advised that there has been a delay in the publishing date and that this book will be published sometime in February, 1971. New York will follow and obtain a copy of the book when available and forward to Bureau. REC 85 2 - Bureau/Critical 700/D. And. 1 - San Francisco (100-60898) (INFO) 1 - New York TJH 21 1971			
Publishers, NYC, advised, on 1/20/71, that the booky Weathers by HAROLD AACOBS is actually being published by the Rampart Press located on the west coast. He advised that SIMON SCHUSTER will be distributing the book for Rampart. He further advised that there has been a delay in the publishing date and that this book will be published sometime in February, 1971. New York will follow and obtain a copy of the book when available and forward to Bureau. REC 85 2 - Bureau/Critaria 730/D. Angl. 1 - San Francisco (100-60898) (INFO) 1 - New York TJH:cd		ReBuairtel, 1/20/71.	
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TJH:cd RESEARCH SECTION	I - New Y	ork	* *,
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Sent .



1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Miami

1/21/71

Director, FBI (62-46355)

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Black Man in Red China" by John Clytus with Jane Ricker. University of Miami Press, Coral Gables, Florida; 3/16/70; cloth, \$4.95.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for revi 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:mkz (6) (7)

NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore and SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use in current work assignment. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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TELETYPE UNIT MAIL ROOM

te jan 21 1971

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Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 1/21/71

ATTENTION: RESEARCH SECTION,

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM

(SAC, SALT LAKE CITY (80-225)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOK

ReBulet 1/20/71.

Enclosed is one copy of "The Naked Capitalist," a book review by W. CLEON SKOUSEN. This book was purchased in a Salt Lake City bookstore.

2- Bureau (Enc.1) / Encl. filed in 1- Salt Lake City Bureau Library, RPC: FR (3) Coff Deput

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EX 10 REC 70 62 - 46355-900

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25 JAN 25 1971

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

PERS REC. UNIT

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 RNMENT UNITED STATES GO

${\it Memorandum}$

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,

DATE:

1/23/71

FROM

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-33191) (C)

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOK

BOOK REVIEWS

Rebulet dated 8/19/70 and Philadelphia letters dated 11/5/70 and 12/31/70.

Enclosed herewith is the "Holy Bible" requested in referenced Bulet.

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Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 1EN

Philadelphia (100-33191)

REC 16

JAN 26 1971



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RESEARANTERICTION

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1982 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GERNMENT

Memorandum

: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 1/21/71

BROM .

: SAC, DETRO)T (157-5894)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter dated 11/18/70.

Discreet contacts with Black Star Publishing Company, 8824 Fenkell, Detroit, Michigan, on 12/14/70, and 1/12/71, disclosed that the two books mentioned in referenced letter; namely, "Revolutionary Women" and "Black Women", were not available for sale at the Black Star Publishing Company.

It is to be noted that Black Star Publishing does not maintain a book sales section.

Discreet contacts at logical book stres in the Detroit area on 1/13/71, proved unsuccessful.

Detroit will continue to make further attempts to locate the aforementioned books.

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REG-83 62-46855 - 902

6 JAN 25 1971

RESELT FOR MINISTER OF

577FEB3 1971

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 1/29/71

(ATTN: Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Section)

FROM

SAC, DETROIT (157-5894)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 11/18/70 and Detroit letter, 1/21/71, captioned

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of the paper back entitled "The Black Women" edited by TONI CADE.

paper back book Detroit will continue attempts to locate the book entitled "Revolutionary Women" by GWEN PATTON WOODS.

Detroit 720/D

JJG:PMR
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as above.

A. Kytheth

REG 62-46855-903

EX-111

33 FEB 1 1971

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GORNMENT

Memorandum

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: DIRACTOR, FBI (62-46855)

Attention: Research Section,

DATE:

2/1/71

Domestic Intelligence Division

FROM MAC,

SAC, BOSTON (RUC)

SUBJECT: PU CLASE OF BOOKS OOK REVIEWS

Reference Bureau Letter to Boston, 9/2/70.

Inclosed herewith is one copy of the following book: "Che: Selected Works of Ernesto Guevara" edited and with an introduction by Rolando E. Bonachea and Nelson P. Valdes.

This book was obtained discreetly at the Harvard Cooperative Society Bookstore.

Bureau (1 EncENCLOSUNE,

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/End. filed in Buroan Library 2.3:7/ Am.B.

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EX-115

REC 19

62-4-6855 = 904

E FEB 3 1971

REST ASSIST

154 FEB 8 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR*(41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATE VERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

řŘOM

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Attn: RESEARCH SECTION

ggat, London (62-524) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS OBOOK REVIEWS

Re NY letter 10/23/70 and Bureau R/S 11/10/70.

Attempts in London to obtain books desired by the Bureau have been negative. The "book row" in London referred to in NY letter is an area on Charing Cross Road where numerous bookstores have their establishments. has been had with these stores and it has been determined that all of the books are out of print, and the second-hand bookstores do not make any catalogue of their stock. Consequently, London has been unable to obtain the books desired by the Bureau.

3'- Bureau 10 Land 700 90 K.
1 - Foreign Liaison Desk 3 - Bureau

1 - London ACM:ejg

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ME FURTHER EFFORTS AT THIS TIME,

1/25/71

DATE:

FER 2 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan Feb 17 -

G5A GEN, REG. NO. 27 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

5010-106

Memorandum

TO : Mr. C. D.

Mr. C. D. Brennan

FROM : R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. Shackelford

1 - Miss Butler
DATE: January 21, 1971

1 - Mr. White

1 - Miss Muir

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Soyars _____ Tele. Room ____ Holmes ____ Gandy ____

ACADEMIA IN ANARCHY" BY JAMES M. BUCHANAN AND NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Buchanan, Professor of Economics, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, is one of country's leading experts in public finance and was member of faculty, University of California, Los Angeles, when offices of Economics Department there were bombed in 1968. Co-author Devletoglou, of London School of Economics, was Visiting Professor of Economics at University of California, Los Angeles, during Winter and Spring, 1969. Authors state book is "application of simple economic theory to the university chaos that is developing everywhere." They see source of malaise in peculiar character of modern university, an institution in which consumers (students) do not buy; producers (faculty) do not sell; and owners (taxpayers and donors) do not control. This results in educational system that is irrelevant; faculty that is irresponsible; and alienated student body that increasingly resorts to violence. Authors recommend increasing costs and reducing benefits of violence and terror to both students and faculty. They advocate system of full tuition charges supplemented by loans which students must repay out of their future income, thus giving militants higher bill to pay for disruption. faculties: 1) Payment in accordance with number of class hours of instruction would dampen their enthusiasm for the now costless "strike"; 2) If required to lease or purchase office space, they might more fiercely resist sit-ins and destruction; 3) Removal of tenure for those who conceive their role as politicization rather than truth-seeking would be in order. Authors believe entrepreneurs will soon come on scene with independent, competitive and marketoriented universities, charging market-clearing prices and thus emphasizing customer and community. Faculty and students fed up with intimidation and politicization will respond by making these universities the new centers of prestige in the nation built on ashes of Harvard, Yale, Berkeley and Michigan, Book contains no reference to FBI.

ACTION: None. For information.

(7) 62-46855 (Book Review file)

DETAILS - Page Two

5'

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"ACADEMIA IN ANARCHY"
BY JAMES M. BUCHANAN AND

NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU

62-46855

The Authors

James M. Buchanan, Professor of Economics and Director of the Center for the Study of Public Choice, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, was a member of the faculty, University of California, Los Angeles, at the time the offices of the Economics Department of that institution were bombed in 1968. In the Spring of 1967 he was a Visiting Professor at the London School of Economics, just after the initial series of disruptions in March of that year. He is one of the country's leading experts in public finance and the author of, among other books, "Cost and Choice" (1969) and "Demand and Supply of Public Goods" (1968). Nicos E. Devletoglou, of the London School of Economics, was a Visiting Professor of Eng. Economics at the University of California at Los Angeles during the Winter and Spring of 1969. He is the author of "Montesquieu and the Wealth of Nations." Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning either Buchanan or Devletoglou.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in the Spring of 1970, is, to quote the authors, "an application of simple economic theory to the university chaos that is developing everywhere." While gravely concerned over what is happening to American higher education, the authors are not surprised. As economists they see the source of the malaise in the peculiar character of the modern university, an institution in which consumers (students) do not buy; producers (faculty) do not sell; and owners (taxpayers and donors) do not control. The results, they believe, are predictable: an educational system that is irrelevant, a faculty that is irresponsible, and an alienated student body that increasingly resorts to violence.

What is wrong with free universal higher education? The first mistake, say the authors, is that it is free, or at least it is provided the student-customer at far below cost, resulting in its inefficient use. (When the Russian Government attempted to give away bread, it was soon discovered that when bread was free the peasants were feeding it to their cattle.) The second mistake is that it is universal, turning students into consumers who do not

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"ACADEMIA IN ANARCHY"
BY JAMES M. BUCHANAN AND
NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU

62-46855

buy and thereby stifling any tendency toward interuniversity competition. The student who pays little or nothing for his education is likely to place little or no value on it; and in this business, as in any other, the customer whose needs and desires are seldom consulted is not likely to be a satisfied consumer. Seen from this perspective, student militants are not behaving irrationally at all; they are behaving in terms of classic economic theory. In a market characterized by low price and over supply, they are kicking the product around. What else would economists expect?

The faculty "producers," faced with what appears to be an almost limitless demand for whatever they may offer, inasmuch as the product is free or of negligible cost, begin to think of themselves as omnipotent. They select only the student candidates who are quickest to learn, thus making teaching life more pleasant; emphasize research, consulting and tenure, which contribute to their income and privileged status, rather than teaching and student contact; and, for the most part, continue to teach what they, themselves, were taught, which is the easiest course. They are little affected by student demonstrations and strikes, inasmuch as if rioters shut down a university, the faculty continue to receive payment for not teaching. As a tantalizing thought, the authors throw in the idea of how the present turmoil might be affected if faculty members were to be paid strictly on the basis of the number of student-class hours of instruction. Just as a student loan, full tuition scheme might lead the vast majority of otherwise apathetic students into developing the desired antirevolutionary mood, the relative impossibility of enjoying "unearned salaries" might similarly coax faculties into more sensible behavior than they are often inclined to display. And think how much differently faculty members might act in a university setting if they should be required to rent, lease, or purchase office facilities from the universities, as would be required in any other business.

Why do taxpayers and donors fail to exert more control over university management? The authors state that the university has become "the nearest equivalent to the church of the Middle Ages. Its precincts are sacrosanct, and the suffering taxpayers are placed in a position not unlike that of the poor man who sacrificed bread in support of the magnificence of the church established in centuries past." Concerned citizens have little recourse other than filing

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"ACADEMIA IN ANARCHY"
BY JAMES M. BUCHANAN AND
NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU

62-46855

complaints with their political leaders, who in turn can try to implement change only through relatively inactive and cumbersome boards of regents or trustees.

Thus, say the authors, "We have reached a state where a handful of improbable students on almost every campus in the world have succeeded in inflicting their ways upon everybody else. This has been achieved through a masterfully calculated, absolute contempt of democratic procedures, especially those of free speech, elections, and the open competition of ideas within the university itself.

. . Vulnerable and apparently spineless, university authorities seem powerless to act, presumably because they cannot deal with anarchy and terror in a manner 'befitting' their traditional educational role."

Buchanan and Devletoglou dismiss the widely shared view that the faculty is powerless to respond to terror. Their example is devastatingly persuasive: "Imagine what might have happened at any American university if the same number of militants... should have been supporters of George Wallace instead of the Black Students' Union or the Students for a Democratic Society. Reaction would have been total. swift and severe."

Since the demand for violence, like the demand for any commodity, is an inverse function of price, the authors recommend increasing the costs and reducing the benefits of violence and terror to both students and faculty. The authors advocate a system of full tuition charges supplemented by loans which students must repay out of their future income. This would give to the apathetic and even militant student a higher bill to pay for disruption. As for faculties, payment in accordance with the number of class hours of instruction would dampen their enthusiasm for the now costless "strike." Moreover, if faculties were required to lease or purchase their office space, they might more fiercely resist the sit-ins, broken windows, and general destruction. In addition, a removal of tenure for academicians who conceive their role as politicization rather than truth-seeking would be in order. For once a scholar has discovered "truth" and becomes a political advocate he has lost all claim to society's support.

Buchanan and Devletoglou end on an optimistic note. They believe that entrepreneurs will soon come on the scene with independent, competitive and market-oriented universities. These institutions will charge market-clearing prices and thus be forced to emphasize customer and community. Faculty and students fed up with intimidation and politicization will respond by making them the new

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEW

"ACADEMIA IN ANARCHY" BY JAMES M. BUCHANAN AND

NICOS E. DEVLETOGLOU

62-46855

centers of prestige in the nation built on the ashes of fair Harvard, Yale, Berkeley and Michigan.

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

2/9/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

Reurairtel 2/3/71, captioned "Jerry Clyde Rubin; SM-ANA (Key Activist) (00:BS)."

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of book mentioned in referenced airtel. Book should be marked to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

New York, New York. Cost and publishing date not known.

1 - New Left Section (Route through for review)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

1 - 105-131719 (Jerry Clyde Rubin)

AMB:pdr//

NOTE:

Book requested by SA D. P. White, New Left,
Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection
with current work assignments. After carding by Bureau Library,
book will be charged permanently to the New Left Section.

Mr. Tolson. Mr. Sullivan. Mr. Mohr. Mr. Bishop.. Mr.BrennanCD Mr. Callahan. Mr. Casper. Mr. Conrad. Mr. Dalbey ... Mr. Felt. Mr. Gale ... Mr. Rosen. Mr. Tavel .. Mr. Walters. Mr. Soyars ... Tele. Room.

Miss Holmes. Miss Gandy... MAILED 10 FEB 9 - 1971 COMM-FBI

30FEB/(7)1971

ST-114

REC-51 62-46855-907

17 FEB 10 1971

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COPY FILED IN

UNITED STATES GOV

emorandum

: Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: 2/4/71

: R. D. Cotter

SUBJECT: BOOK REVIEWS

"THE ANARCHIST COOKBOOK"

RESEARCH MATTER

SNYNOPSIS:

"The Anarchist Cookbook" has engendered wide interest. On request, Bureau has forwarded information regarding book and author to White House, Congressman George H. Mahon (D-Texas), and to Justice Department to determine if book's publication and distribution violate law. The 157-page book comprised of prefatory note written by P. M. Bergman; foreword; introduction; four chapters; postscript; and bibliography. Book is concerned with sabotage, mayhem, horror, and murder. Author, William Powell, claims concern with return to governing principles of America 200 years ago and states "Cookbook" aimed at "silent majority" so they can protect themselves against "fascists, capitalists, and communists" through adoption of strategy, tactics, and data set forth by Powell to work toward annihilation of status "Cookbook" dedicated to anarchists because of their respect for own laws only. Book divided into four chapters. First chapter, "Drugs," sets forth types of marijuana and hashish and

MC:ekn

- Mr. Sullivan

- Mr. J., P. Mohr

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. N. P. Callahan

- Mr. Casper//

- Mr. Conrad

1 - Mr. Felt

- Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Rosen

- Mr. Tavel

1 - Mr. Walters

UNIVAPR 6

62-46855-WELL MECONDIN ICI MAR 3 1971

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

- Mr. J. A. Sizoo

- Mr. D. E. Moore

- Mr. Branigan

- Mr. Gray

- Mr. G. C. Moore

- Mr. Shackelford

- Mr. Wannall

-, Mr. R. D. Cotter

- Mr. W. D. Griffit

- Miss Chamberlain

SEE DETAILS PAGE FOUR CONTINUED - OVER

Bronnan, Call Callahati .. Casper Conrad Dalbey Felt. Gale Rosen Tavel Walters Soyars Tele. Room

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEW
"THE ANARCHIST COOKBOOK"

lists recipes such as "pot loaf." Discusses hallucinogenics, giving formulas, sources, reactions, and prices. Sets out and describes amphetamines and barbiturates. Second chapter, "Electronics, Sabotage, and Surveillance." States electronic eavesdropping simplest and cheapest method of espionage available to movement. Sets out detailed descriptions, illustrations, and instructions for use of various electronic bugging devices, lists prices and outlets. Third chapter, "Natural, Nonlethal, and Lethal Weapons." With emphasis on killing, Powell illustrates and describes in lurid detail various methods of hand-to-hand combat and attacks with deadly weapons such as garrotes, cross bows, and all types of firearms. Fourth chapter, "Explosives and Booby Traps." Implies sexual satisfaction from using Includes detailed instructions for making explosives explosives. and gives illustrations of various booby traps. In postscript Powell discusses his contempt for law and prisons and counsels readers to nourish hatred engendered by arrest. No reference to Director, but book contains several caustic references to Peter Maury Bergman, possibly author of prefatory note, formerly Security Index subject of New York Office, born 1908 in Przewersk, Austria, later Polish territory. Lived in Germany 1914 to 1937. Was socialist and Marxist and finally deported to Czechoslovakia. Came to U. S. April, 1941. Contemptuous of U. S., refused to fight in Army, and never obtained citizenship. Ran type-setting business in New York City in 1950s. Author of "Cookbook" identified as William R. Powell, born first-year student Windham College, Putney, Vermont. Formerly lived New York City. No criminal record in New York City Police Department files. No identifiable reference Bureau files or Identification records. in book, admits to arrests in connection with demonstrations, at one of which he claims to have given fictitious personal information to authorities. Publisher Lyle Stuart, Inc. Pro-Castro Lyle Stuart, Security Index subject of New York Office, formerly connected with defunct Fair Play for Cuba Committee. Although remote possibility "Cookbook" might be somehow a hoax, is still

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"THE ANARCHIST COOKBOOK"

extremely dangerous. Because book may trigger attacks against law enforcement officers, suggest review of "The Anarchist Cookbook" be inserted in future issue of Law Enforcement Bulletin.

RECOMMENDATIONS:

1) For information of the Director and all Bureau officials.

As I

2) That review of this book be placed in future issue of the Law Enforcement Bulletin to alert police departments that officers may be victims of vicious attacks suggested by this book.

水.

Je Poblet

Memorandum

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC DATE: 2/17/71
INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

FROM

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 11/17/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of Directory of Afro-American Resources".

Bureau (Encls. F) Perma 1 - New York

Encl.

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Facial

MMM:pal (3)

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2-18-7/62 ANB

EX-117/

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REC-10

RESEARCHO

FEB200

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT lemorandum DATE: 2/19/71 DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) RESEARCH SECTION. (ATTN: DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) SAC, MIAMI (157-2423) (@) SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS Re Bureau letter, 1/21/71. Enclosed herewith for the Bureau is Black Man in Red Cuba" by JOHN CLYTUS. one copy of BORA **b**6 b7C 8 FEB 22 1971 3-1-71 And FNGUS ENGL. Earle RESTARCH SECTION

2) - Bureau (Enc. 1) (RM) by + files in

1 - Miami

ACD/jgs

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MAR 2

TO

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE:

2/17/71

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 11/17/70, 11/19/70, and 1/20/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of each of the following books:

"The Greening of America"

Letter to Alumni" Book

"The Barnyard Epithet and Other Obscenities" B

REC-30 62-46 955 -910 12 FEB 18 1971 OF JMA: pal

(3)

MAR-3 1975

O MAR 4 Bus U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 UNITED STATES GO

Memorandum

TO

DATE: 2/18/71

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 9/2/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of Remembering The Answers: Essays on the American Student Revolt".

Author - NATHAN GLAZER.

Bureau (Encl. 1) 🗠

MMM: pal (3)

RESEARCH SECRET

55MAR 1



MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) DATE:

FROM

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 11/17/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Great Conspiracy Trial" and "Black Anti-Semitism and Jewish Racism".

TATRODUCTION, #1: XAT HELT AUTHOR, & 2: JASON EASTEIN

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FEB 19 1971

RESEARCH SECRIORS

New York

MMM:pal (3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

2/18/71

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

2/19/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of the Bureau. should be marked to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- "The Black Anglo-Saxons" by Nathan Hare. Collier Books, 866 Third Avenue, New York, New York; \$1.50
- "The Making of a Counter Culture" by Theodore Roszak. Anchor paperback, \$1.95
- 3. New York Times Encyclopedic Almanac, 1971" (including supplements) edited by Seymour Kurtz. The New York Times; New York, New York; \$2.95

1 B: Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMBICOC U (6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, and books #2 and #3 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book #1 will be reviewed; books #2 and #3 will be used as references; the books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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FEB 19 1971

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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Tolson Sullivan

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Mohr Bishop , Brennan, C.D.





F B I

	Date: 2/2	22/71
t the following	in(Type in plaintext or o	code)
AIRTEL		
	(Priority	y)
TO:	DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ATTN.: RESEARCH SECTION	ON, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION
FROM:	SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)	
SUBJECT:	PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS	
	ReBuairtel, 1/20/71.	
"Weather	Enclosed is one copy of the man".	paperback edition of
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<i>)</i>	filed in Burnandehrung filed in Burnandehrung 12-25-71 Amb. MOLOSU	REC 19 RD 62-468-5-
2 - Bure 1 - New	au (62-46855)(Enc. 1) York (100-87235)	FEB, 23 1971
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PMAR II	Sent	

Memorandum

TO

: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION ATTN:

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

DATE: 2/23/71

AC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

Re San Francisco letter to Bureau dated 10/16/69.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book "1969-Yearbook on International CuliF. Communist Affairs".

62-46855= 915 Bureau (RM) 1 - Package

1 - San Francisco RSB/see (4)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 RNMENT UNITED STATES GO

lemorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

(ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet 6/19/70

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of from Moscow, an Observer".

Bush

U.S.

EX-117

REC- 66 62-46555

MAR 5 1971

- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1) - New York (100-87235)

- ENCLOSURE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EPITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GO

RNMENT Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC DATE: 3/2/71

INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 10/12/70.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The Politics of Violence: Revolution in the Modern World".

Bureau - New York

MMM:pal (3)

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MAR 4 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
(ATT: RESEARCH SECTION:
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)

2/24/71

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

pil

PRUCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 1/20/71 and 2/19/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of "The American Revolution, Pages From A Negro Workers Notebook".

Also enclosed is one copy of "The New York Times Encylopedia Almanac 1971". Supplements will be furnished when published.

Bureau (Encls.2)

- New York

JMA:pal (3)

NOT RECORDED

184 FEB 26 1971

DATE: 3/5/71

FROM

M. A. Jones

SUBJECT: REVIEW OF BOOK REVIEWS

12 . K. 34.44.8

"THE ALVIN KARPIS STORY"

BY ALVIN KARPIS WITH BILL TRENT

This book which was published by Coward, McCann and Geoghegan Incorporated, New York, New York, was reviewed in the Crime Research Section. As was to be expected this book is replete with lies and exaggerations and misses no opportunity to make the notorious Alvin Karpis appear as heroic, intelligent and glamourous.

According to the introduction by Frank Lowe, Editor of Weekend magazine which is published in Montreal, Canada, Lowe contacted Karpis about seven years ago and kept in touch with him. When Karpis was paroled, he assigned † Bill Trent, a staff writer of the magazine, to interview Karpis and write this book with him. The book is a recitation of Karpis's criminal exploits and other criminals he met over the years. No attempt is being made to refute each and every allegation made by Karpis but the major references made concerning the FBI and the Director are set out.

Page 15, Karpis claims he could have held the highest job in any line of police work because he outthought, outwitted and defeated enough cops and G-Men to recognize he was more knowledgeable about crime than any of them including J. Edgar Hoover.

Page 74, Karpis set forth a brief meeting with Clyde Barrow and Bonnie Parker in Joplin, Missouri. It is apparent from the book that this was their only meeting but in his television appearance on February 28th, to publicize this book he bragged that he knew both of them well.

Page 80, Karpis claims that Ma Barker was just an old-fashioned homebody from the Ozarks and not the leader of the Karpis-Barker Gang. He says that this legend was built up after her death to justify the manner in which she met her death at the hands of the FBI. 62-46855

- 1 Mr. Mohr
- 1 Mr. Bishop
- 1 Miss Holmes
- 1 Miss Gandy

51APR6

NOT RECORDED 183 MAR 29 1971

(CONTINUED OVER)

CRIME RESERVE FEES. REG. UNI M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: BOOK REVIEW

Pages 98-99, the FBI announced in 1936 that Karpis had been lined up for capture a few months earlier in Cleveland but that someone in the local district attorney's office tipped Karpis off in time to avoid the FBI trap. A private detective. Frank Noonan, was friendly with Assistant Attorney General Joe Keenan. Noonan and Karpis to dinner and plied Keenan with drinks. Keenan then bragged how he had convicted Harvey Bailey when everyone from Hoover on down knew that Bailey was not guilty. Keenan gave Karpis information on how many FBI Agents were in town and what tactics they were using. Keenan was unaware of

Page 114, after Dolores Delaney was convicted of harboring him, Karpis hired a lawyer in Dayton, Ohio, to appeal her sentences. The FBI descended on him, tapped his phone, shadowed him and harassed him. They wanted to scare him off the case and eventually they succeeded.

Page 146, in July, 1933, the Touhy Gang, was caught others were involved in an automobile accident in Elkhorn, Wisconsin. A few days later J. Edgar Hoover himself announced from Washington that his men had put together a solid case against Touhy's boys. The scientific evidence left no doubt at all that the Touhys were the men behind the kidnapping of William Hamm.

Page 169, when the father of Edward Bremer paid off the \$200,000 ransom for his son, the father informed Karpis and the other kidnappers that the FBI had recorded the serial number of each and every bill. Bremer said the FBI had forced him to agree to this.

Page 176, Karpis, or his writer, shows a suspicious flair for the dramatic when he claims that he was watching "Manhattan Melodrama" in a Cleveland theater at the same time Dillinger was watching the same show on the night he was killed by FBI Agents.

Pages 206-207,"The FBI wasn't about to let up in its hunt for me and the last remaining guys of the Karpis-Barker bunch. J. Edgar Hoover himself swore to get me. He set up a propaganda machine which included publicity releases even stating that I had sent him a note threatening his life. This was strictly b s...He laid the reputation of the bureau on the line. There was absolutely no doubt, he told the newspapers, that his men would bring me in within a few weeks.

"Hoover told the public that crooked politicians were responsible for the FBI's failure to nail me. He blasted shady lawyers, ward heelers, elected officials on the take, and all the people that gangsters like me paid off. He claimed that his men had had me cornered in Atlantic City. Only the intervention of crooked public officials kept them from arresting me. Hoover said that when I was finally caught, he'd make me cough up names, dates, places, and fixes. I'd prove out of my own mouth how closely politicians were linked to me."

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: BOOK REVIEW

Page 217, in describing the train robbery at Garrettsville, Ohio, Karpis reports trying to fire his machine gun over the head of one of the mail clerks. He claims he pulled the trigger and "The hammer fell down, but the slug didn't go off." Karpis's writer is obviously unaware that the hammer does not fall down on a machine gun.

Page 223, "we heard that Hoover guaranteed \$5000 to anyone who produced information that led to our arrest."

Page 224, one night in Hot Springs, Arkansas, Grace Goldstein went to the house on Malvern Road to pick up something for Karpis. After Grace left the FBI hit the house. They rained bullets in the windows. They blew out the door. They lobbed in some flares. One flare landed on the bed and set a fire. The wreckage of the house got J. Edgar Hoover into hot water. A U.S. Senator named Joe Robinson blasted Hoover on the floor of the Senate for assaulting the empty house. Courtney Riley Cooper was paid a fabulous salary to shine up Hoover's image. Some Senators wanted to know something about Hoover's other expenses—for instance, the amount he had spent on stool pigeons to try to track me down.

Page 233, Karpis here describes his capture. He claims that he and Freddie Hunter climbed into Hunter's car with Karpis in the driver's seat. A number of men surrounded the car with rifles, shotguns and pistols. Hunter slid out of his door and calmly walked away. Someone hollered to stop the man on the sidewalk and Hunter was then about 100 feet down the street. There were a couple of dozen FBI Agents and at least a hundred spectators. One Agent shouted'we've got him. We've got him. It's all clear chief." J. Edgar Hoover and another man then came out from behind the building. It's interesting to note that in the book Karpis does not claim that Mr. Hoover had a 45 Colt in his hand as he claimed on his television statement of February 28th.

The last chapter from pages 235-256, describes his contact with the Director and FBI Agents after his capture. He attempts to make the Agents appear ridiculous by their methods of questioning him and their treatment of him. On the last page, Karpis notes "The story of Hoover the hero is false" and "I have nothing but contempt for J. Edgar Hoover." In the introduction Karpis is quoted as saying "I made that son of a bitch."

INFORMATION IN BUFILES

Bufiles contain no information identifiable with Bill Trent. Frank Lowe, who was then with the Montreal Daily Star wrote an article in September, 1953, entitled "Reds Reported Smuggled into U.S. via Canada." This article was based M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: BOOK REVIEW

on an interview with an individual arrested by the Montreal City Police and, although the article was based on fact, it was highly colored for public consumption. In November, 1960, Frank Lowe of Weekend magazine was interested in publishing a story on Joseph Corbett, Jr., who was then one of the FBI's Ten Most Wanted Fugitives.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

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Marpia or land his writer must be on dope.

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Tolson

Sullivan ____ Mohr ___ Bishop ___ Brennan, C.D.

SAC, Boston (62-4751)

3/15/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The New Jesuits" by George Riemer. Little, Brown; Boston; \$6.95.

1 - M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:rrd 5

IB) of pri

NOTE:

Book requested by Number One Man, T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

EX-104

REC-66

MAR 15 1971

62-41855-917

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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SAC, New York (100-67265) Attention: Linicon Section

3/18/71

Director, FDI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF EQUES DOOR REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of Bureau, one copy of the following book. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domostic Intelligence Division.

"A Panther Is A Black Cat" by Reginald Major.

Tilliam Morrow and Company; \$6.95; scheduled for publication 3/24/71.

MULUC,

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB: mcm/amt (6)

NOTE:

Sullivan Mohr Bishop Brennan, C.D. Callahan _ Casper

Book requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book relates author's first-hand knowledge of shared experiences while living with "black cats" (Panthers) in West Oakland ghetto where Panthers were spawned. Book will be filed in Bureau library.

MAILED 9 MAR 18 1971 FBI

62-46855-918

EX-104

MAR 18 1971

Conrad Dalbey Felt Gale Rosen Tavel Walters



SAC, New York (168-87225) Attention: Linison Section

3/31/71

Director. FDI (62-46888)

DECEMBER OF EGGES

CP.

You are authorized to obtain discreatly one copy each of the following books for use of the Eureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Remotic Intelligence Division.

by Litchel Coccion. Laops, No York; 10/10/70; M.05.

Action of the property of the

1 - New Left Section (Route through for review)

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)

1 - Er. H. F. Row (6221 IB)

ALB:pjc

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA D. P. White, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book #2 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book #1 will be charged permanently to New Left Section; book #2 will be filed

in Bureau Library

MAILED 24

MAILED 1 1971

FBI

MAR 31 1971

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Sullivan ____ Mohr ____ Bishop ____ Brennan, C.D.

Callahan .

Dalbey ______
Felt _____
Gale ______
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Walters _____
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TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE:

3/31/71

E SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (P)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOK **BOOK REVIEWS**

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 1/21/71.

Inquiry at the Carnegie Commission on Future Higher Education at 1947 Center Street, Berkeley, California, determined that the title of a study on the financial difficulties of colleges is "The New Depression in Higher Education" by EARL CHEITE. It was also determined that this book is available by Mc Graw-Hill Book Company Distribution Center in Novato, California, at \$6.95 per copy.

An order for two copies of the above described book has been placed with Mc Graw-Hill and they will be shipped to the Bureau within the next ten days.

- Bureau (RM) /d & Contact 2 - San Francisco EJO/sms #11 (4)

APR 2 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI

(62-46855)

DATE:

4/5/71

SAC, BOSTON

(62-4751) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Boston dated 3/5/71.

Enclosed, herewith, for the Bureau, as requested, is one copy of "The New Jesuits" by GEORGE

On 4/2/71 enclosed book was discreetly purchased at the Book Cléaring House, 423 Boylston Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

EX-103

2-Bureau (Encs.

1-Boston SEM:rem

(3)

REG-15/02-41673

M APR 7 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT 1emorani Mr. Bishop DATE: **FROM** "ASSAULT ON PRIVACY" SUBJECT: BY ARTHUR R. MILLER Miller's book contends that rapidly developing information technology, particularly computerized dossiers, if not rigidly controlled, can be a deadly threat to the right of personal privacy. Miller notes some dangers -- loss of control over who has access to data on people; chance of easy pilfering and duplicating of magnetic tapes as compared to stealing bulky files; mechanical faults in computer systems; and errors in input of data in computer banks. Because the computer enables information to be stored in such minute space and then rapidly transmitted, the danger of vast accumulation and distribution of personal data is a real one, according to Miller. The book mentions that the proposed National Data Center would need strict safeguards or else data could be transferred among various governmental agencies, each with different rules of determining confidentiality of data.

enforcement computer systems, especially if containing sensitive data, are mentioned as being especially dangerous if passed along to vindictive officials. Also of concern, Miller states, would be computerized dossiers of private firms, such as credit bureaus and psychological testing groups, which can acquire sensitive information on people and share it with others.

Present laws protecting privacy are described by Miller as inadequate to deal with computerized information, and he stresses the need for a new legal framework to cope with the problem, mentioning the proposed bill by Congressman Ervin (D-N. C.) designed to limit Federal data-collection activities. Miller states that ideally an independent Federal information agency should be set up to regulate computerization and information handling, such an agency to have authority to make rules on technical features, personnel qualifications, and administrative procedures to be employed by data centers handling personal information. Miller concludes that the computer is capable of immense social good, or / monumental harm, depending on how it is used. 62-46855. NOT RECORDED

MENTIONS OF FBI:

There are several references to the FBI. For example, page 34, the author, in discussing the problem of incomplete data on an individual in records, states that FBI "rap sheets" containing a person's criminal record are available to police agencies; while these sheets are supposed to include data on court

Mohr

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - M. A. Jones

1 - Mr. Daunt

CONTINUED - OVER

1 - Mr. Callahan

1 - Mr. Gale

1 - Mr. Walters

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "ASSAULT ON POTACY" BY ARTHUR R. MILLER

proceedings, they often do not, thus not showing possible acquittals. In setting out 'questionable information activities, "he mentions on pages 63-64 that the FBI investigates potential jurors in some U. S. cases and because of the FBI's "special clout, "it often can obtain data not available to others. He goes on to mention ready access to bank records by the FBI, partly because many bank security officers are former Agents, and also since the FBI has jurisdiction over bank fraud cases, banks find it advantageous to cooperate with them for prompt action. On page 65, the FBI is accused of not exercising proper care in use of data when it publicly released transcripts of electronically recorded conversations among reputed Mafia figures. Page 83 mentions that the FBI obtains some 25,000 credit reports every year. Pages 147-150 discuss the NCIC as the 'keystone of an elaborate crime-information network" which in its present form is "highly utilitarian and justifiable. " However, if this system expands to include sensitive data on people who are not fugitives, and proper precautions are not taken, "the dangers may begin to outweigh the benefits." Miller went on to say there are "currently no plans to improve NCIC security" or "upgrade the quality and accuracy of the data."

On page 151, he notes that data collected by the FBI, other agencies, and academic institutions regarding disruptive campus activities might be coordinated; he mentions in this connection President Nixon's request for authority to 'use one thousand new FBI Agents on university campuses." In further discussion of Government handling of information, Miller states on page 167 that wiretap data tends to consist of material with little capacity for use for damaging purposes, with the isolated exceptions of FBI disclosure of 'wiretap data on Martin Luther King, a Las Vegas hotel proprietor, and alleged Mafia figures."

DATA IN BUFILES ON MILLER:

Miller is Professor of Law at the University of Michigan Law School. Bufiles contain several references to articles by him warning about abuse of computerized dossiers resulting in threats to personal privacy. There is also reference to Miller's 2/71 appearance before Senator Ervin's Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights during which Miller urged the creation of a "neutral force" to supervise computerized FBI files on individuals.

RECOMMENDATION:

That the book "Assault on Privacy" be forwarded to the Uniform Crime Reporting Section for its information.

Memorandum

TO :

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE:

4/13/71

FROM

沙岸

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)(C)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOK DOOK REVIEWS

Re San Francisco letter to the Bureau, dated 3/31/71.

Being forwarded under separate cover are two copies of the book "The New Depression in Higher Education" by EARL CHEIT, which were requested by the Bureau.

A. Riphish

L'aute - felt in Burne Library

Bureau (M)

(1 - Package) 1 - San Francisco

EJO/sms (4)

58 APR 22 1971

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7 APP 15 1971

RESTRICTION

Buy_U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

4/15/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, for use of Bureau, one copy of each of the following books. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Eid 6-8-71

- The Black Student Revolt 'Blow It Up! at San Francisco State College and the Emergence of Dr. Hayakawa" by Dikran Karagueuzian. Gambit, Inc. (distributed by Houghton, Mifflin); 2/23/71; \$5.95
- "Diana: The Making of a Terrorist" by Thomas Powers. Houghton, Mifflin; April, 1971; \$5.95

MAILED 3 APR 1 5 1971

Lid, Sharing the Life and Work of the Cuban "The Venceremos Brigade: Young Americans Revolution" edited by Carol Brightman and And Sandra Levinson. Simon and Schuster; May, 1971; paperback, \$3.95

1 - New Left Section (Route through for review)
1 - M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB: lac/rrd REC-3 62 - 46855

AMB: lac/rrd (6)

16 APR 21 1971

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Brennan, C.D.. Callahan _

Mohr . Bishop

Books Number 1 & 2 requested by SA E. R. Recer, Research Section, for reference purposes; book number 3 requested by SA F. B. Still, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and research (editors are Security Index subjects of investigative interest). Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

emorandum

Mr. Bishop

DATE: April 19, 1971

Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Felt
Gale
Rosen
Tavel
Walters
Soyurs
Tele. Room
Holmos

SUBJECT:

''THE HOAXERS'' BY MORRIS KOMINSKY -BOOK REVIEW

BACKGROUND:

Kominsky is a Priority III, Security Index subject (Bufile 100-179420) of the Los Angeles Office who for a number of years has been preparing captioned book and a companion volume yet to be published. Captioned book was recently obtained by our Boston Office and it is published by Brandon Press, Incorporated, Boston, Massachusetts.

In connection with this book, Kominsky wrote the Bureau in late 1968 and again in early 1969, requesting information concerning certain FBI cooperative services which he stated he planned to incorporate in his book. Upon approval of the Director, neither of these letters were acknowledged. Kominsky subsequently wrote to Congressman Tunney (D-Calif.) requesting the same information which we furnished to Tunney for his reply to Kominsky.

REVIEW OF BOOK:

"The Hoaxers," is self-described as "...a special study of the use of fabrications, distortions of truth, and out-of-context quotations by the enemies of peace and freedom." Judging from the book's content, the "enemies of peace and freedom" are almost anyone who has spoken out against the threat of international or domestic communism. Author Kominsky saves his most of international or domestic communism. Author Kominsky saves his most caustic ire for the "Ultra-Right" anticommunists who he claims have over the years falsified the nature, of communism so as to breed public fear of it. The basic theme of the book is "Ultra-Right" anticommunists, through a flood of false and distorted propaganda, have prevented peaceful coexistence with the Soviet Union and other communist states, a rational approach to pressing social problems, and that their efforts are leading the United States toward fascism and World War III.

Enclosure

1 - Mr. Brennan

1 - M.A. Jones

1 - Mr. Sulfivallay 14 1971

1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Mr. Mohr

NOT RECORDED

(CONTINUED - OVER)

M.A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "THE HOAXERS" BY MORRIS KOMINSKY

This book, the first of a two-volume work, contains numerous references to the Director and the FBI which, as would be expected from a person of Kominsky's communist background, are nearly all critical or snide. Kominsky makes no mention, however, of his correspondence with the FBI.

RECOMMENDATION:

Since captioned book is devoted almost entirely to matters of interest to the Domestic Intelligence Division, it is recommended that this memorandum together with captioned book be forwarded to that Division for whatever action is deemed necessary.

l - Miss A. M. Butler

New York (100-87235) SAC,

Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

> You are authorized to obtain discreetly, and as soon as possible, one copy each of the following books for use of Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "A Rap on Race" by Margaret Mead and James Baldwin. Lippincott; May, 1971; \$6.95

Born Black: A Personal Report on the Decade of Black Revolt 1960-1970" by Gordon Parks.

Lippincott; 5-20-71; \$6.95

Med 5 18 July 3. Black Viewpoints" edited by Arthur C. Littleton and Mary W. Burger. NAL Mentor Original;

and Mary II Burger. NAL Mentor Original; 4-14-71; \$1.50

Coils-15-71 and 4. Beyond Racisn: Building An Open Society by Whitney M. Young. Jr. McCross Williams

MAILED 24 APR 26 1971

Whitney M. Young, Jr. McGraw-Hill; 5-15-71; paperback, \$2.95

Assault on Privacy: Computers, Data Banks, and Dossiers" by Arthur D. Miller. University of 12-28:7/ Am/5. Michigan Press; March, 1971; \$7.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB: smh And (6)

NOTE:

19 APR 27 1971

First four books requested by SA.C. T. Tunstall, RIS, for review relating to work assignments on racial matters; book number five requested for review by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Books will be filed in Bureau library.

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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Brennan, C.D. . Callahan _

ORTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1982 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOY

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TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62 - 46855)

(ATT: RESEARCH SECT., DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIV.)

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

C PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, 2/9/71.

Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of Everywhere " by JERRY RUBIN.

BOOK

REC.5

Bureau New York

MMM:pal (3)

B APR 27 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

4/26/71

DATE:

Memorandum

Mr. C. D. Brennan DATE: 4/22/71

G. C. Moore

SUBJECT:

BOOK REVIEWS

"THE BLACK WOMAN, AN ANTHOLOGY!"

EDITED BY TONI CADE

RACIAL MATTERS

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Attn: Miss A. Butler)

1 - Mr. Tunstall

Sovers Tele, Room Holmes Gandy

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Walters

This is a review of captioned book edited by Toni Cade and published by the New American Library, Incorporated, in 1970. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Toni Cade, who edited the above publication, also contributed several articles. Cade is listed in Bureau files as a supporter of various committees to free Angela Davis. In addition, articles presented in this book were written by Gwen Patton and Grace Lee Boggs. Gwen Patton was formerly a leader in the black extremist Student National Coordinating Committee and for the past several years has been the leader of the National Association of Black Students. Grace Lee Boggs has long been involved in the communist movement, most recently in the Johnson-Forest Group, a splinter group of the Socialist Workers Party.

This book is a collection of essays and articles written by black female essayists, lecturers, and writers. This compilation pinpoints the black woman's role in the black revolution. In an article written by Cade, olit is pointed out that the black woman's role in the revolution has been recently brought to the forefront. Prior to this time the black woman was only thought of in connection with the family. She points out that the

REG- 36 62-46 855 CONTINUED -

ST-102

Memorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennan

Book Review

"The Black Woman, An Anthology"

Edited by Toni Cade

Racial Matters

woman's position in the Algerian liberation struggle changed the traditional role of the woman in society and highlighted her as a functioning part of the revolution. Her position was no longer that of mere lover and mother but that of fighting for freedom side by side with the male.

Throughout the book the woman is pictured as the backbone of Negro society and much of the Negro's hardships are traced to this matriarchy. Cade emphatically states that black brothers must realize that black sisters can do more than breed revolutionaries.

Grace Boggs states that the black power or black nationalist movement is at its beginning having been started by Stokely Carmichael's cry on a dusty road in Mississippi in June, 1966. Since that time black masses have erupted in series of spontaneous rebellions in virtually every northern city. claims the black woman is a vital cog in the black revolution in the United States today.

No mention is made of the FBI.

ACTION:

For information.

-2-

Memorandum

TO :

SUBJECT:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE
DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

RURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bulet 7/3/69

Numerous contacts have been made discreetly to determine when the book "Malcolm X: The Muslim Years" will be published. The last contact was made 4/30/71 and at that time the publisher advised the book is not yet out and there is no set date for it to be published. No further efforts will be made at this time to obtain this book.

S. S. Marson

Walling.

REC 27 62-46855-927

6 MAY 4 1971

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) 10 relained 720/17 1 - New York (100-87235)

MMD:chj

MAY 17 W.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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SAC. New York (100-87235) Attention: Limison Section

5/11/71

Director, FDI (62-46855) -

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PIMOMASE OF BOOKS PLOOK DEVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when evailable, one copy each of the following books for use of Dureau. Lark books to attention research fection, comestic Intelligence Division.

"This Is the Ono: Messenger Dlijah Muhammad" by Bernard Cushmeer. Available now at \$3.95 from Books and Things, 117 Lenox Avenue, New York, New York 10026 (certified check or coney order and 25¢ for postage and handling, if ordered by mail)

2. "The Engl: Might of Resistance" by Enniel Corrigan.
Loubleday, New York; June 4, 1971; \$4.95.

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (1)
1 - Row (6221 IB)

AMB: ncn (6)/1/2011J

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with work assignments relating to Racial Matters general. Book #2 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for perusal. Both books will be filed in Eureau Library.

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19 MAY 13 1971

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR.(41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES G

Lemorandum

TO

FROM

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 5/13/71

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets 2/19/71 and 3/31/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Making Of A Counter Culture" by THEODORE ROSZAK. Anchor paberback; "The Movement Toward A New America" edited by MITCHEL GOODMAN. Knorpf, New York.

EX-114.

, filed in Butikery. Book # 2 carded le, BL; edfel. 2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 25 NCLOSURE 1 - New York (100-87235)

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54MAY 21 1971

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RESEARCH SEAR

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

UNITED STATES GO

$\it Aemorandum$

C. D. Brennan

R. L. Shackelford

BOOK REVIEWS

SUBJECT:

"REBELS IN EDEN"

BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN

INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

5010-106

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. Shackelford

May 12, 1971

1 - Miss Butler

1 - Mr. D. P. White

Short

1 - Miss Muir

Callahan Casper Conrad Dalbey Relt Gale Rosen Tavel Walters Sovars Tele. Room Holmes

Tolson Sullivan

Gand

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book. which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit. New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Rubenstein is Assistant Director of Adlai Stevenson Institute, Chicago; Associate Professor of Political Science at Roosevelt University; and was a consultant to National Advisory Committee to National Commission on Causes and Prevention of Violence (NCCPV). Special acknowledgment for assistanc in preparation of book given to Jerome H. Skolnick, University of California at San Diego, director of task force which prepared report for NCCPV, which report received considerable adverse publicity for lack of balance and antagonism toward law enforcement. Skolnick has been associated with Congress of Racial Equality, Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and Faculty Peace Committee of American Federation of Teachers. Special acknowledgment also given Eqbal Ahmad, indicted subject in Bureau case "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives." Book is evaluation of what author terms historical role of mass political violence in U.S. He claims strategy of attributing equptions to small, unrepresentative minorities in order to deny mass political and social implications is as old as America, i.e. blaming Indian revolts on British agents. slave revolts on abolitionist spies, etc. He foresees same mass political violence before today's minority groups achieve their aim of political disintegration and reconstruction in U.S. and believes "out-groups," such as Mexican-Americans, Indians, and Puerto Ricans, will form new alliance with revolutionary political potential and join student activists in their effort. prefore this can take place however, author says one other change is necessary: -pffalling off among members of present ruling coalition, which he states has already begun with suburban middle class split, at least generally, and widespread discontent of organized labor with established adder He states turmoil of 1960's may well herald beginning of another revolutionary phase in American history. "For those willing to accept the new age on its own terms." states Rubenstein, "it will be an exhilarating time to be alive." Book contains no references to the FBI.

information.

(book review file)

DETAILS

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"REBELS IN EDEN"

BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN

62-46855

The Author

Richard E. Rubenstein is Assistant Director of the Adlai Stevenson Institute in Chicago, Associate Professor of Political Science at Roosevelt University, and was a consultant to the National Advisory Committee to the Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence. He is author of numerous studies on domestic violence and the urban crisis. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning Rubenstein.

Special Acknowledgments

Among those to whom the author gives special acknowledgment for assistance in preparation of the book are Jerome H. Skolnick of the University of California at San Diego and Eqbal Ahmad of the Stevenson Institute. Bureau files show that Skolnick, who was director of the task force which prepared a report for the National Commission on the Causes and Prevention of Violence, has been associated with the Congress of Racial Equality, the Spring Mobilization Committee to End the War in Vietnam, and the Faculty Peace Committee of the American Federation of Teachers. The above-mentioned report received considerable adverse publicity for its lack of balance and antagonism toward law enforcement. Eqbat Ahmad is an indicted subject in Bureau case captioned "East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives."

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book, published during the Summer of 1970, has as its aim, to quote the author, "to understand why, in a constitutional democracy, so much violence has accompanied the rise of so many groups to power." He further stated that the book would not have been written "but for an intuition, no doubt inspired by sympathy, that the apparently aberrant and lawless acts of certain domestic groups were in some way generated by the normal operation of the political system."

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEW "REBELS IN EDEN" BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN

62-46855

Rubenstein claims that America is laboring under "the myth of peaceful progress," with most citizens believing their land is so blessed, by a blurring of division between a multiplicity of economic, social, political, and ethnic groups, that real progress can be made without violent group conflict. According to Rubenstein, these people view the racial uprisings beginning in 1964 as an exception to the rule and believe that the existing political and economic system can make good on its promise to blacks without radical institutional change—that the situation can be salvaged, faith in America confirmed, and violence ended without any great national political upheaval, so long as the Government spends enough money on both reform programs and law enforcement.

The author differs with this belief and agrees with H. Rap Brown's statement that political violence on a massive scale is "as American as cherry pie." He terms invalid the widely held belief that current riots and demonstrations are "un-American;" states such belief leads to the assumption that the violent are un-American; and the final result involves Americans in suppression of minority groups on a genocidal scale. "It is traditional," he says, "for those in power to deny that mass violence is representative, for to admit this would be to confess that the political system is failing." By tracing American history from the pre-Revolutionary Sons of Liberty, up through Appalachian farmer uprisings of the 18th Century, Indian revolts, the Civil War, draft riots and labor-management strife, to the ethnic and urban unrest of the 20th Century, Rubenstein attempts to make clear that America has experienced regular episodes of serious mass violence relating to the social, political and economic objectives of insurgent groups. He states that there is nothing new in the strategy of attributing eruptions to small, unrepresentative minorities in order to deny the mass political and social implications, i.e. Indian revolts were said to have been instigated by British agents, slave revolts by abolitionist spies -- and unnamed Confederate plotters were accused of fomenting the New York Draft Riot of 1863.

"More recently, says Rubenstein, "the ghetto uprisings of the 1960's were attributed to a few 'mean and willful men' (President Johnson after the Detroit riot of 1967), the lawless and unemployed (California Governor's Commission Report on the Watts riot of 1965—the McCone Commission) and Communist agitators

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEW "REBELS IN EDEN" BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN 62-46855

(George Wallace during the Presidential campaign of 1968)."
Rubenstein deplores this tendency to deprive violent uprisings of political content by characterizing them as a form of evil or madness and states: "Most groups which have engaged in mass violence have done so only after a long period of fruitless, relatively nonviolent struggles in which established procedures have been tried and found wanting."

Furthermore, Rubenstein points out that even those groups which have most recently risen to respectability and middle-of-the-road politics don't wish to be reminded of the violent struggles which accompanied their climb, nor do they readily admit to their own use of group violence to obtain and maintain control of local government; instead, now that they have achieved their goal, they prefer to employ "the myth of peaceful progress" and deplore current demands of and actions by black ghetto residents and other protest groups as un-American, unnecessary and useless. Yet, Rubenstein points out, history shows that genuine progress was made by just such mass violence. 18th Century farmer revolts, as well as tumultuous urban demonstrations in sympathy with the French Revolution, were used by Jeffersonians to create a new two-party system over the horrified protests of the Federalists; northern violence ended the southern slave kingdom; and southern terrorism ended Radical Reconstruction. The transformation of labor-management relations was achieved during a wave of bloody strikes in the midst of a depression and amid widespread fear of revolution; and black people in urban ghettos made their greatest political gains, both in Congress and in the cities, during the racial strife of the 1960's.

Rubenstein vehemently maintains that present-day "outgroups" or minorities do not have the same opportunity to succeed as those whom the New Deal brought to power; that the redistribution of power in the United States which was effected between 1935 and 1945 did not continue after the end of World War II. and as a result the "ins" were frozen in and the "outs" out. Since no domestic group in our success-oriented society will ever be content to remain frozen out merely for the sake of domestic peace, we shall always have turmoil and strife until America solves the oldest problem of politics -- the problem of nonviolent power transference. "Many Americans recognize inwardly that the dream of peaceful system transformation and nonviolent power sharing is a dream -- a utopia yet unachieved -- and this recognition helps to explain why we have not machine-gunned black rioters or student demonstrators," states Rubenstein. "For if mass violence

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"REBELS IN EDEN"

BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN

62-46855

were always un-American, unnecessary and useless, as official rhetoric claims, the correct response would be to crush it, immediately and brutally. . . . The difficulty arises, however, when well-intended reforms to not lead to a redress of grievances, and violence continues. The result may be the escalation of both rebellion and suppression to the level of open warfare."

Rubenstein then asks the question: "If ordinary deterrent procedures are unavailing, what will stop the revolt?" He recommends as one step decolonization of the ghettos, which he states means, first of all, that whites must evacuate the ghettos, except where there is a clear consensus favoring the retention of white-dominated institutions. He emphasizes that ghetto residents must be permitted to control their own economies. He recommends that white-owned commercial enterprises and real estate be turned over to ghetto residents as quickly as possible and that black workers organize and control their own labor unions or caucuses but has no solution as to how this is to be done. He says black communities must have their own police forces with administrations elected by and responsible to them, although he admits this does not seem politically feasible. He is hopeful that the welfare program will see its demise in the near future and be replaced by "some sort of income maintenance scheme," but advances no concrete suggestions relative thereto, although he is quick to severely criticize the present system as "serving political machines while cities burn." He favors Federal aid to the community-controlled schools, police forces, etc., which he recommends, but has strong doubts that the average white American will be willing to foot the tax bill to support black independence.

Rubenstein sees student activists and their supporters as not merely reformers attempting to improve their lot during a four-year hitch or young people raising "youthful hell" but as members of an emerging social and political group with hopes of permanence, whose principal economic, political and territorial base is, and will remain for some time, the university community; therefore, Rubenstein maintains, it comes as no surprise to see the most explosive confrontations taking place in San Francisco, Boston, New York, and Chicago.

Rubenstein foresees that as the pace of political change quickens other "out-groups," such as the Mexican-Americans, Indians,

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEW "REBELS IN EDEN" BY RICHARD E. RUBENSTEIN 62-46855

and Puerto Ricans, will form a new alliance with revolutionary political potential and join the student activists in their attempt to overthrow the Government. Before this can take place, however, the author believes one other change is necessary, judging from history: a falling out among members of the present ruling coalition, which he states has already begun. To illustrate, he points out that the suburban middle class has already split, at least generationally, and organized labor is entering a period characterized by widespread discontent with the established leadership, political polarization and competition between dissidents of the Right and Left, and the growth of schismatic movements at both local and national levels.

"In any event," says Rubenstein," a nation which calls itself democratic ought not to fear the people." He speaks scornfully of the oft-repeated idea that if the masses really ruled America they would brutalize it and chastises the establishment for protecting itself by attacking extremism rather than the causes of extremism. To quote Rubenstein further, "If American workingmen, for example, are beginning to act in a dangerously racist fashion, this is not because they are canaille but because the present economic and political system has failed them as it has failed the blacks -- because they feel compelled to defend the little they have against threatening forces, real or fancied. democratic response. I should think, is not to manipulate the system so as to deprive 'racists' of power, but to meet the challenge squarely in the political arena by persuading workers that their enemies are those who profit from struggle between the poor and the recently poor. Those that will not make such a fight lack faith in the people and in the democratic process. Fortunately for the nation, however, they no longer speak for the youth,"

Rubenstein concludes with the prospect that the turmoil of the 1960's may well herald the beginning of another revolutionary phase in American history. "For those willing to accept the new age on its own terms," he says, "it will be an exhilarating time to be alive."

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

5/19/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

1. "White Terror: The Ku Klux Klan Conspiracy and Southern Reconstruction" by Allen W. Trelease, Harper & Row, New York; 4-28-71; \$15.00

The New Racism (Reverse Discrimination in America)" by Lionel Lokos. Arlington House, Inc., New Rochelle, New York; 4-1-71; \$9.95

3. "The Real Majority: How the Silent Center of American Electorate Chooses Its President" by Richard M. Scammon and Ben J. Wattenberg. Coward-McCann, New York; paperback edition - to be published late in May, 1971; cost not known

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

REG-41

· AMB : mmb

NOTE:

19 MAY ## 1971

Book #1 requested by SA L. L. Anderson, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Ku Klux Klan. Book #2 requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Racial Matters general. Book #3 requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. The books will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAY 2

141

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Mr. C. D. Brennan

5/12/71

G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Attn: Miss A. Butler)

1 - Mr. P. E. Nugent

BOOK REVIEW

1 - Mr. G. T. Tunstall

THE POLITICAL THOUGHT OF JAMES FORMANT EDITED BY THE STAFF OF BLACK STAR PUBLISHING COMPANY RACIAL MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book edited and published by the staff of the Black Star Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan, in 1970. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Black Star Publishing Company was set up by the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, a black extremist organization in Detroit.

James Forman is on the Security Index as result of his long-time position as a leader in the black extremist Student National Coordinating Committee (formerly the Student Nonviolent Coordinating Committee). He is a vociferous advocate of revolution by blacks to overthrow the United States Government and maintains numerous ties with subversive elements abroad. He is the subject of intensive investigation by the New York Office.

The book is a collection of Forman's writings and speeches in furtherance of the revolutionary cause during the 1960s. It emphasizes the fact that blacks represent the vanguard of the revolutionary force which will bring about the destruction of capitalism and the "oppressive" governmental structure imposed on blacks by whites. It discusses the absolute necessity of armed confrontation and long years of sustained guerrilla warfare inside the United States to bring about a revolutionary society where blacks are in complete control. It attacks the white-dominated industrial military complex, churches and synagogues, banking establishments, and big business in general which have "oppressed" blacks for generations and also calls for their takeover.

1 - 100-443586 (James Forman) 1 - 62-46855 (Book Review File) MOT RECORDED 184 MAY 20 1971

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CONTINUED - OVER

53 MAY 27 1971 718

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PRIGINAL PLEASES

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
Re: Book Review
"The Political Thought of James Forman"
Edited by the Staff of Black Star
Publishing Company

Forman sees the destruction of the United States as absolutely necessary before successful revolution and "liberation" of blacks world-wide can be achieved. He points out the need for blacks to identify with Africa, "the Mother-land," and the absolute necessity for blacks everywhere to work for the ultimate unification of the African continent.

Numerous references are made to the FBI which is one of the governmental agencies identified as the "enemy" of the black man responsible for the infiltration of black nationalist organizations and the disruption of their programs.

ACTION:

For information.



SAC, Los Angeles

5/18/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

Purchase of books BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- "American Anti-War Movements" by Joseph Conlin
 - "The Politics and Anti-Politics of the Young" by Michael Brown
- "Black Power: The Racial Response to White America" by Thomas Wagstaff
- "Politics of the New Left" by Matthew Stolz

The above paperback books are available from Glencoe Press (a division of The Macmillian Company), 8701 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, 90211. These books are included in "The Insight Series, Studies in Contemporary Issues" from Glencoe Press. Cost of books was not listed but presumably will be nominal.

1 - Mr. M.F.	Security Sect Row, 6221 IB	BEC.AI		review) 855-932
AMB:sac	MAILED 24 MAY 1 8 1971	ST-113	19 MAY 2	-

Books requested by Section Chief A.W. Gray, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for use as reference material for Director's research. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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Sullivan	
Johr	
Bishop	
Brennan, C.D.	
Callahan	
Casper	
Conrad	
Dalbey	
Felt	
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Rosen	
Tavel	
Walters	
Soyars	
Tele. Room	
Holmes MAH ROOM TELETYPE UNIT	
Gandy MAH ROOMEY CTELETYPE UNIT	

1 - Miss A. M. Butler 5/20/71

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Eureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Panthermania: The Clash of Black Against Black in One American City" by Gail Sheehy. Harper & Row, New York; May, 1971; \$4.95

by Ximanu Amari Baraka (LeRoi Jones). Random,
New York; June 24, 1971; \$5,95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB:jdio

NOTE:

Books requested by SA G. T. Tunstall, Racial Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with Racial Matters general. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

5/21/71

DATE:

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS C BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 11/17/70 and 3/18/71

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Choice: Issue Of Black Survival In America" by SAMUEL F.XYETTE. Panther Is A Black Cat" by REGINALDXMAJOR.

REC-39 60,-46355-934

9 MAY 24 1971

2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2) 1 - NY (100-87235)

ENCLOSUR RJL:chj

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum

: Mr. C. D. Brennant TO

FROM : R. D. Cotter

1 - Mr. ullivan 1 - Mr. Brennan

1 - Mr. Cotter

DATE: 5/13/71

1 - Mr. Recer

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

Callahan Casper Conrad Dalbey Felt Gale Rosen Tavel Walters Soyars Holmes .

SPANN SUBJECT BOOK REVIEW "REVOLUTIONARY ACTIONS...U.S.A.... AND A DICTIONARY OF DOUBLETALK," BY BRUCE ALGER AND ROY E. COLBY

RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book forwarded to the Bureau on May 3, 1971, by Kenneth Ingwalson and acknowledged by letter May 10. 1971. The note on letter requested that a book review be prepared and this has been done. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Ingwalson sent the Director a copy of another book in January, 1971, which was acknowledged over Miss Gandy's signature.

The Authors

Bruce Alger is a former U. S. Congressman from Texas with whom we have had limited and somewhat reserved contacts. He was the complainant in an election law investigation in 1963 and the victim in an extortion investigation in 1964.

Roy folly is a teacher at Colorado State College and was a foreign service officer for 16 years. We have had cordial correspondence with him. He wrote an earlier book entitled "The Communist Lingo" and requested the Director to write a foreword for it. This request was denied.

62-46855

EX-103

CONTINUED - OVER

MAY 25 1971

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UNITED COPY FILED IN

Memorandum to Mr. Brennan

Re: Book Review

"Revolutionary Actions...U.S.A....
And a Dictionary of Doubletalk," By

Bruce Alger and Roy E. Colby

The Book

This book is actually two separate studies—one by Alger entitled "Revolutionary Actions...U.S.A...." and the other by Colby called "A Dictionary of Doubletalk." Alger's portion is a right—wing oriented indictment of Marxian—Socialism as it allegedly exists in the institutions of the United States today. It focuses on the mass media "mind management," penetration of our universities, schools, business establishments, government, and churches by both the New and Old Left, and presents a brief background of the growth of socialism in this country. According to Alger, the drive for the establishment of a socialist system of government here will either be characterized by peaceful political means or anarchistic destruction and violent means of combination of both.

The "Dictionary of Doubletalk" is a brief list of communist semantics or the so-called Aesopian language used by communists to convey their meaning of a term as contrasted to the standard definition as set forth by Webster.

Although the blurb on the back cover implies that certain prominent Americans such as Clare Booth Luce have contributed to this book, their statements are actually quotations taken from articles in various newspaper and magazines and were not written specifically for this book.

Mention of the FBI

The FBI is mentioned on numerous occasions throughout the book in a nonderogatory sense. The Director is also quoted frequently on the subject of communism.

ACTION:

For information.

MD/2

WBS

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DATE: 5/24/71

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE FIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS OBOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 5/19/71 and 4/26/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of White Terror:
The Ku Klux Klan Conspiracy and Southern Reconstruction" by
Allen W. Trelesse. "Beyond Racism: Building An Open Society"
by Whitney M. Young Jr.

EX-103

REC-41 62-11 -- 936

(10) 200 1971

- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 2) - NY (100-87235)

RJL: chj

MAY 1982 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 UNITED STATES GOV

lemorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

5/28/71

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS OBOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 5/11/71, 5/19/71, 5/20/71 and 4/15/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The Dark Night Of Resistance" by DANIEL BERRIGAN. "The Nev Racism (Reverse Discrimination In America)" by LIONEL LOKOS. "Penthermania: The Clash Of Black Against Black In One American City" by GAIL SHEEHY. "Venceremos Brigade: Young Americans Sharing The Life And Work Of The Cuban Revolution" by CAROL BRIGHTMAN and SANDRA LEVINSON.

- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc.

1 1971

- NY (100-87235) R58JUN 151971

GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

6/2/71

DATE:

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 10/12/70, 2/19/71, 3/31/71 and 4/15/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of Violence And Social Change" by HENRY BIENEN. "The Black Anglo-Saxons" by NATHAN HARE. Stokely Speaks: Black Power Back To Pan-Africanism" by STOKELY CARMICHAEL. "Blow It Up! The Black Student Revolt At San Francisco State College And The Emergence Of Dr. Hayakawa" by DIKRAN KARAGUEUZIAN.

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(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc.) 1 - NY (100-87235)

RJL:chj N 15 1971

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

5/27/71 DATE:

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 4/15/71, 5/19/71 and 4/26/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Diana: The Making of A Terrorist" by THOMAS POWERS. "The Real Majority An Extraordinary Examination of the American Electorate" by RICHARD M. SCAMMON and BEN'J WATTENBERG. "Black Viewpoints" edited by ARTHUR C. LITTLETON and MARY W. BURGER. "Assault on Privacy: Computers, Data Banks, and Dossiers" by ARTHUR R. MILLER

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Bureau (62.46 (Enc. 4)

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1962 EDITION FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 INITED STATES GO

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TO

FROM

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

6/3/71

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS DBOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 11/17/70.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of Multimedia Materials for Afro-American Studies" by HARRY A. JOHNSON.

REC-36

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JUN 7 1971

RESEARCHASEGRION

Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1) ENCLOSURE New York (100-87235)

RJL:chj

6/3/71

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESHARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTLLLIGENCE DIVISION
SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOUK SOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 12/23/70.

"From the Dead Level" written by HAKIM ABOULLAH JAMAL (true page: ALLEN EUGENE DOWALDSON).

WYO sources stated that there is no listing for the book or author in "Books In Print" published by the BOOKER CO. which has a listing of all books published recently or about to be published up to September 1971.

WACB no further efforts will be made to obtain book.

NOV RECORDER

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2 - Burenu (62-46855) 1 - New York (100-87235)

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MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 RNMENT UNITED STATES GOX

1emorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)
ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,
DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

FROM

(12)

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

RebUlet 4/26/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "A Rap on Race" by MAKGARET MEAD and JAMES BALDWIN. Forn Black: A Personal Report on the Decade of Black Revolt 1960-1970" by GORDON PARKS.

EX-115

REC-47 62 - 46855 -

DATE:

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- Bureau (62-46855) (Encl. 29 - New York (100-87235)

RJL: chj 39 8JUN 15 1971





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: DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 6/3/71

ATTN: Research Section.

Domestic Intelligence

Division

LOS ANGELES (62-6714) (RUC)

SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

00: Bureau

Re Bureau letter, dated 5/18/71, requesting that Los Angeles purchase certain books from Giencoe Press (a division of The Macmillian Company), 8701 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California.

Enclosed for the assistance of the Newark Division is one copy of referenced letter.

Inquiry at Glencoe Press, 8701 Wilshire Boulevard, Beverly Hills, California, on 5/27/71, revealed that this is an editorial office of Glencoe Press, and that no books are sold out of this office. No specific outlet for the books in question in the Los Angeles area was known to Glencoe Press. It was recommended that the books be ordered through the following source:

> Order Department Collier-Macmillian Distribution Center Front and Brown Streets Riverside, New Jersey 08075.

Inquiry at Pickwick Bookstore, 6743 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, California (the largest bookstore in the Los Angeles area), on 5/27/71, revealed that listed books were not carried by this store. Further, this store was unable to make recommendations, other than publishing company, where the books would be available.

The Bureau is requested to advise Newark whether the books in question should be obtained at the above address.

0 - Bureau 1 contained 720 940:

(Enc. 1) Ams. 2 - Newark

REC-3 62-46855-941-

1 - Los Angeles

RMW/smh **(**5)

R/S-B Kewark, 6-15-71, regg for oks in ne Bulet SASTI le obtain 171 be obtained + . Doen. Intill Div

JUN 9 1971

RESEARCH SE

COPY

62-46855-943

JHC:mii 6/3/71

M.A. JONES TO BISHOP MEMO

"THE MASTERS AFFAIR
OBOOK REVIEWS

The "Charlotte Observer" of 5/16/71, carried a review of captioned book which suggested that the novels main character W.W. Masters, was patterned after the Dir. Contrary to impression left by the "Charlotte Observer's" review of book, it is not about the FBI nor is its principal character W.W. Masters, likend to the Dir. Refrs to FBI appear on pgs. 18,25,30,31,32,63,113,183.

COPY OF ABSTRACT FOR THIS SERIAL IS PLACED IN FILE IN LIEU OF THE MAIL WHICH HAS NOT BEEN LOCATED

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

6/25/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

_PURCHASE OF BOOKS _BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Reidon B

1. "Contra Marcuse" by Eliseo Vivas. Arlington House, New Rochelle, New York; \$8.95

Reidson Tib

2. "The Berrigans" edited by William VanEtten Casey, S.J. and Philip Nobile. Avon Original, paperback

Per 5 mis.

3. Handbook for Student Revolutionaries" by Peter M. Sandman. Collier Books; \$1.95

1 - Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:mcm/kdf
(5)

NOTE:

Books requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith and SA E. L. Recer, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and perusal. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

Men

Tolson ___ Sullivan _

Mohr _____ Bishop ____ Brennan, C.D.

Callahan

Casper Conrad

Dalbey _____ Felt ___ Gale ___ Rosen ___ Tavel ___ Walters ___ Soyars ___ Tele. Room Holmes

Gandy

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FBI

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ATTITICH:

G/23/71 RESEATCH PATELLIER SECTION ROMSTIC INTELLIGENCE

DIVISION

SAC, PEOPHER (157-713)(P)

MATICH OF ISLAND

ne Chicago letter 3/12/71.

Enclosed berewith to the Eureau, attention Research Satellite Section, Demestic Intelligence Division, are two copies and to Chicago one copy of a book entitled, "THIS IS THE ONE Messenger ELIJAH MUHAMMAD: We Need Not Look For Another", written by BERNARD CUSHMEER, Linister, Muhammad's Mosque 32, Phoenix, Arizona.

These beeks were obtained by and are being furnished as requested in relet.

3 - Eureau (Lne.-2) (EU) 2 - Chicago (157-5377) (Enc.-1) (EU) 3 - Phoenix (1 - 157-728) (1 - 160-C056)

NOT RECORDED 100 JUN 29 1971

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53 JUL 6 197 F397

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6

UNITED STATES GOERNMENT

Memorandum

FROM : SPC

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE:

6/29/71

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 5/20/71 and 6/25/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Raise Race Rays Raze: Essays Since 1965" by IMANU AMARI BARAKA (LEROI JUNES. "Contra Marcuse" by ELISEO VIVAS. "The Berrigans" edited by WILLIAM VANETTEN CASEY, S.J., and PHILIP NOBILE.

REC-41.62 468 -- 945

3 Encls. filed in Du. Library.
(2) - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 3)
1 - NY (100-87235)

20 JUN 30 1971

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Col = F391

RESEARCH SECTION

Memorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) (ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION,

DATE:

6/28/71

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION)

SAC, NEWARK (62-3371) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS ()BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to Los Angeles 5/18/71, Los Angeles letter to Bureau 6/3/71, and Bureau R/S to Newark 6/15/71.

Enclosed are books requested in referenced Bureau letter to Los Angeles 5/18/71.

" Shock Power: the radical response to White america"

" The Politics and anti-Politics of the Young'

wishael Frown "Politics of the New Left" Matthew F. Stolz.

REC-13/62-46855-

JUN 30 1971

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2 - Bureau (Enc. 4

1 - Newark JAB:aas

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

RESEARCHSEACH

CHONAL FOR NO. 10 5010-106 UNITED STATES GO

lemorandum

Mr. Bishop

DATE: June 25, 1971

SUBJECT:

REVIEW OF BOOK: MKILL THE DUTCHMAN"

BY PAUL SANN - THE STORY OF DUTCH SCHULTZ,

BORN ARTHUR FLEGENHEIMER

Mohr Bishop

Walters Sovars Beaver Tele. Room Holmes

Brennen C.D. Callahan Casner Conrad Dalbey

Paul Sann starts his book by relating gory details of the fatal shooting of Dutch Schultz and his body guards, 10-23-35, by rival gangsters in a Newark, New Jersey, tavern. Schultz died at the age of 33. The book is nothing more than a collection of stories about gangsters, their illegal operations, corrupt lives, and the very bloody details of their deaths, in so many cases. It is, more or less, a rehash of gangster activities during the 1930's and early 40's. There is a sameness about the gangsters' operations that makes the book a bit dull.

Mr. Hoover and FBI are mentioned in book several times. Page 23: } Dutch Schultz is mentioned as "Public Enemy No. 1 on the private list of J. Edgar Hoover's FBI." Page 103: Author said Mr. Hoover took a dim view of revelations in the Schultz papers found after his death, particularly one item which showed his income as \$827,253 in a period of 6 or 7 weeks. Director was quoted as saying, "That means \$1 million every two months was being paid to just one racketeer. Then author states Mr. Hoover commented on the effect of racketeering in the community and that Schultz's profits made it "a big business, run by big business methods." Page 145, the author, in speaking of Vincent Coll's kidnapping of another gangster, states kidnapping was so rife in the land at that time "as to drive the FBI to distraction." Page 220: Treasury Secretary Morgenthau began to brood about the outstanding tax case against Schultz and finally, on 11-1-34, he telephoned Mr. Hoover and Mayor La Guardia; and those telephone conversations, says the author, are being published for the first time. They are contained on pages 220 through 227 of this book. They have been xeroxed and are attached to this memo for whatever interest they might be to Director.

LNCLOSURE / Page 228: In July, 1934, "the GMen had cut down John Dillinger outside a movie house in Chicago and in August FBI guns had written the obituary

Enclosures (8)

1 -Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Brennan

1 - Mr. Gale

BMS:smp

1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Miss Gandy

1 - Mr. Malmfeldt

REC-53

1 - M. A. Jones

9 JUL 2

1971

CONTINUED - OVER

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo

RE: REVIEW OF BOOK: "KILL THE DUTCHMAN"

for one of that miscreant's more formidable associates." (Note by Suttler. FBI Agents did not kill Homer Van Meter. He was killed by St. Paul, Minnesota, Police while resisting arrest on 8-23-34. Ref. "The FBI Story" by Whitehead, p. 335)

On a picture page, opposite page 229; there is a photograph of Mr. Hoover firing on the FBI range in Washington.

Pages 280, 281. District Attorney Thomas Dewey met with Mr. Hoover and Mr. Anslinger. At this meeting Anslinger quoted from Dewey's book "The Murderers." 'If the killing of witnesses continues, there will soon be no one left to testify when we finally catch up with Lepke." At this same meeting a price of \$30,000 was put on Lepke Buchalter, dead or alive, \$25,000 from New York City and \$5,000 from the FBI. A million circulars went out on Lepke and within a week Lepke's emissaries were negotiating with Walter Winchell to make arrangements for Winchell to deliver Lepke "to J. Edgar Hoover, in the flesh, on a Manhattan street corner on 8-24-39.1 Lepke was eventually electrocuted for his crimes.

The last two chapters in the book deal with Charlie Workman, known as the man who killed Dutch Schultz. Workman was sentenced to life imprisonment.

PAUL SANN - AUTHOR:

Bufiles fail to reflect any investigation of author Paul Sann of the New York Post. There are several "see" references where he is mentioned. Sann and Victor Riesel authored an article in 1945 titled "Labor Diplomats - Our Newest Ambassadors." (100-341561-9) Sann authored an article entitled "Purged From the WPA", in the 11-13-37 issue of "The Nation." (61-901-38) Five officials of the New York Post including Paul Sann were sued for libel in a \$1 million suit brought by Jack Lait and Lee Mortimer. The March 10, 1952, issue of the New York Post referred to a chapter on labor in the book "USA Confidential," by Lait and Mortimer, as "the first literature in the field to begin with a flat lie." Disposition of suit not shown. (98-8-173 A) Who's Who In America shows Paul Sann started in 1931 as a copyboy, rose to city editor by 1944, worked on other newspaper assignments 1944-46 and has been Executive Editor of the New York Post since 1946. Born in Brooklyn, New York, 1914, now lives in New York City.

RECOMMENDATION:

cipformation.

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—almost two years later—to give himself up and stand trial. To begin with, you can throw out all of 1933 because New York was still in the hands of Tammany Hall. It was rotten through and through, from the top down. It had a Police Commissioner, Jim Bolan, remember, who years later would swear under oath that while he had "heard" about Dutch Schultz he didn't know that the man was a big gangster except for some "newspaper talk" about him.

Now with the dawn of 1934 the flaming torch of reform, held firmly aloft in the grip of Fiorello LaGuardia, threw its cleansing light over the sin-drenched metropolis. The word went out to the furthest precincts: "Muss'em up." The streets weren't going to be safe for the bad boys after that; on the newspapers, we were so carried away that overnight Sodom and Gomorrah-on-the-Hudson began to take on the look of a sleepy Amish village in Pennsylvania.

The rackets, of course, continued to thrive.

And Arthur Flegenheimer was still loose in the streets, surely passing a police precinct here or there on his rounds.

As the months wore on, Franklin D. Roosevelt's Secretary of the Treasury, the dignified, patrician Henry Morgenthau Jr., a New Yorker himself, took to brooding about the outstanding tax case against the long-time fugitive only to find his repeated inquiries all leading down the same dead-end streets. Finally, on November 1, he picked up the telephone and made two calls. One went to Mayor LaGuardia in New York and the other to J. Edgar Hoover, right there in the capital. Here, published for the first time, is the text of both those conversations, opening when LaGuardia picked up the first call with a cheerful "Good morning, Mr. Secretary"—

H. M. Jr: How are you? Mayor LaG: Fine.

1934

elf up and stand trial. of 1933 because New my Hall. It was rotten own. It had a Police who years later would 'heard' about Dutch was a big gangster ut him.

ning torch of reform, LaGuardia, threw its netropolis. The word is 'em up." The streets by after that; on the nat overnight Sodom o take on the look of

thrive.

loose in the streets, there on his rounds. Roosevelt's Secretary Henry Morgenthau oding about the outfugitive only to find the same dead-end ed up the telephone LaGuardia in New r, right there in the e, is the text of both wardia picked up the

g, Mr. Secretary"-

H. M. Jr.: Mr. Mayor, I think you and I have got a common interest in Dutch Schultz.

Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: And I think I saw last week that you made a statement that you're anxious to get him.

Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: Now I've been told and I—I mean I feel I can talk very frankly and confidentially to you.

Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: That there's been a feeling between the New York Police Department—

Mayor LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.:

—and J. Edgar Hoover. And on account of that there's been a crossing of wires. I don't know whether it is true or not.

Mayor LaG: I don't think so—not on the top it may be down below.

H. M. Jr.: Yes:

Mayor LaG: Because I talked to my Commissioner about that and you see Edgar and I are very good friends.

H. M. Jr.: I see.

Mayor LaG: And we worked together many years when I was a member of Congress, so that the feeling up on top is alright if there is any sabotizing down below.

H. M. Jr.: Yes. Well now the point is the Treasury wants this fellow.

LaG: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: And he's the last of the big gangsters that are out.

H. 1

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	Mayor LaG:	Yes.	
	H. M. Jr.:	And if there is anything we can do to work	
		with you I want to let you know that.	•
	Mayor LaG:	Why absolutely and and—	
	H. M. Jr.:	But it's the Treasury that wants him you	
		see.	
	Mayor LaG:	-anything we can do to cooperate with	
	•	Department of Justice we'll do.	
	H. M. Jr.:	Yes, yes. Well it's our own people—Elmer	
,		Irey has been out for him now for about a	
	, ,	year.	
	Mayor LaG:	1	
	H. M. Jr.:	You know Elmer Irey?	
	Mayor LaG:		
	H. M. Jr.:	And so if there is anything that the Police	
	-	Commissioner has or there is anything we	
	. •	can do if you tell him that Elmer Irey is	
		ready and anxious to cooperate.	
	Mayor LaG:	Well as long as you tell me I wish that	
		either Hoover or Irey would tell me	
		frankly if there's been any lack of coopera-	
	XX 3.6 X	tion in any way—	
		Yes.	
	Mayor LaG:	—so that I can straighten that out immedi-	
	TT - 3 6 To -	ately.	
	H. M. Jr.:	I see.	
	Mayor LaG:	You see? Because I think it's a defiance not	
		only to the city but to the whole govern-	•
	LI M In.	ment that this fellow is at large.	
		No question about it. But my hunch is that he is not very far	
	iviayui LaG:	from this city.	
		nom this city.	
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do to work w that.

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the Police ything we ner Irey is

wish that tell me f coopera-

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t very far

H. M. Jr.: Yes. Well I'll ask Irey—I mean I can't ask
Hoover because he doesn't work for me
but I'll ask Irey if he does feel there is any
and if there is I'll call you again myself.

Mayor LaG: Will you please?

H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Mayor LaG: And you can tell me very frankly because at the top it's alright. If there's any feeling then it's down below and then I would suspect that it isn't one of irritation or jeal-ousy but one of rather protecting this particular person.

H. M. Jr.: I see.

Mayor LaG: And I want to get right to it.

H. M. Jr.: I knew you would.

Mayor LaG: So don't hesitate to let me know.

H. M. Jr.: Thank you.

Mayor LaG: And is it alright if I talk to Hoover and tell him that we've had this little talk?

H. M. Jr.: Well you could use your own judgment on

that.

Mayor LaG: Yes because I want to get any little snag eliminated and as I say some of these things that I've observed I think that this gentleman has very strong connections.

H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Mayor LaG: I want to break that down And if—anything that Irey wants to talk to me, tell him to come right in.

H. M. Jr.: I don't think it would serve any particular purpose for the moment if you did talk to Hoover but you—

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Mayor LaG: Alright.

H. M. Jr.: —but you can use your own judgment.

Mayor LaG: Alright. I—I won't because this thing is very very important.

H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Mayor LaG: And just let me know if there is anything

you want the whole—any part of the Department to do and it will be done at once.

H. M. Jr.: Thank you.

Mayor LaG: Alright, Mr. Secretary.

H. M. Jr.: Good-by.

The next call went to J. Edgar Hoover.

Hello.

Hello, this is Hoover talking, Mr. Secre-

tary.

H. M. Jr.: Yes, how are you?

Hoover: Fine, thank you, hope you're the same.

H. M. Jr.: Mr. Hoover, I think I can take a chance on

the telephone.

Hoover: Yes, this is the through wire—confidential

wire.

H. M. Jr.: Oh. We're particularly interested in Dutch

Schultz.

Hoover: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: And I was just talking to Mayor La-

Guardia and told him that the [word missing] was that the New York police really

weren't very keen about it, see?

Hoover: Yes. I've heard that same story.

ir own judgment.

if there is anything any part of the Devill be done at once.

ver.

talking, Mr. Secre-

you're the same. an take a chance on

wire—confidential

interested in Dutch

ng to Mayor Lahat the [word miss-York police really at it, see? me story. H. M. Jr.: And he said whether I could substantiate

it and I said I doubted it.

Hoover: Yes.

H. M. Jr.: And he said that—well I've heard about

some jealousies between yourself and down there. I don't know whether it is true

or not.

Hoover:

Yes.

H. M. Jr.: But just purely gossip.

Hoover: Yes.

Vaa

H. M. Jr.: But—so he said anything that we could do

or he could do to let us know but I just wanted to tell you personally as far as the Treasury is concerned that that's the last of the big income tax gangsters who are out and I am particularly interested in it

myself.

Hoover:

Oh, I am very glad to know that. We haven't been making any first—what they might call first-line drive on trying to find him because we thought that naturally it was a matter the Treasury would give its first attention to but, if you would like to

have us do so, I would be very glad indeed to instruct our New York office to just bring all pressure to bear on that. We've

heard a lot of unsavory rumors. They may be without a scintilla of foundation. I don't

know.

H. M. Jr.:

You say you have not been giving it partic-

ular attention?

Hoover:	No, that is we've only been looking for
According to the same of the same of the	him as we would for any other general
	fugitive.
H. M. Jr.:	Yes.
Hoover:	Because he was not one of the cases that
	we've worked on and we've been looking
	for some of these kidnapers primarily and
	have had him more or less in what we
	would call the secondary class because I
	assumed that the Special Intelligence Unit
	were bearing down themselves on it.
H. M. Jr.:	Well they are.
Hoover:	Yes.
H. M. Jr.:	And—they are—but I don't—I just—
	and—
Hoover:	Well, I—I really think, Mr. Secretary, that
•	a case of that size being as important we
	ought to more or less pool our assets so to
	speak
H. M. Jr.:	That's the point.
Hoover:	And everyone of us kind of just put our
	shoulders to the wheel to try to find him.
H. M. Jr.:	That—that's the attitude.
Hoover:	And I'll be very glad indeed to see that
	that is done at once. I'll see that our New
	York office and we here will just put him
•	down as kind of Public Enemy No. 1 se-
,	cretly so we can find him.
H. M. Jr.:	Yes. I don't think the publicity on it will
. **	help find him.
Hoover:	Oh no, no indeed, I think the thing to do on that case, from what I have known of
	on that case, from what I have known of

H. M. Hoov

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So no all-powe were go together become States, s LaGuar time so was goi the Dut some o:

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nly been looking for or any other general

one of the cases that I we've been looking, napers primarily and or less in what we dary class because I cial Intelligence Unit hemselves on it.

I don't-I just-

, Mr. Secretary, that ing as important we pool our assets so to

kind of just put our late try to find him.

indeed to see that 'Il see that our New ere will just put him ic Enemy No. 1 sehim.

publicity on it will_

nink the thing to do at I have known of

it in just a very general way, is to make certain contacts and connections that can't be made I think around New York because I think he is in or around there.

H. M. Jr.: Yes.

Hoover: And do it very secretly and just out of a clear sky if we can do so and be lucky enough to just bring him in.

H. M. Jr.: Fine.

Hoover: And I'll be very happy to see that those orders are issued at once here.

H. M. Jr.: Right.

Hoover: And bear down on it and see whether we

can't help out on that for you.

H. M. Jr.: Thank you.

Hoover: Be very happy to.

H. M. Jr.: Thank you.

Hoover: Thank you, Mr. Secretary.

So now, at long last, the Mayor of New York and the all-powerful Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were going to put their heads and their crime-busting forces together and do something about the Beer Baron who had become overlord of the biggest policy operation in the United States, scattering some cadavers along the way. Now Fiorello LaGuardia was going to tell all his policemen that it was high time somebody brought Dutch Schultz in, and Mr. Hoover was going to risk a whole new wave of kidnappings and make the Dutchman his undercover Public Enemy No. 1 and get some of his lawyer-sleuths sniffing that trail.

It was as simple as that.

Dutch Schultz heard all about this, of course, since there

Memorandum

TO HEROM HEROMAN

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE:

6/29/71

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 6/25/71.

Request for purchase "Handbook_for Student Revolutionaries" by PETER M. SANDMAN. According to publisher, COLLIER BOOKS, book will not be published till October 1971.

NYO will endeavor to obtain copy at time of publication.

EX-105

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12 Jun: 30 1971

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) 1c hetarned 1 - NY (100-87235) 720/0 6-30-71/2 RESEARCH SECTION

(3) RJL: chi (3) 1971

Mcmorandum for Mr. Brennan

Re: Book Review

The Dark Night of Resistance. By Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J.

addressing fugitive revolutionaries, implies not hard to hide from FBI who "haven't done their homework that well." Accuses Director of not having "slightest knowledge of the identities or roles your friends have played in keeping you hidde ," and being "mechanized out of his mind." Page 180 describes Agents as "sedulous hounds." Darogatory references to Justice Department and Attorney General Mitchell appear on page 116. Publisher is Doubleday & Company with whom Bureau has established cordial relations.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Wed

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. Brennan

Re: Book Review

The Dark Night of Resistance By Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J.

DETAILS

The Durk Night of Resistance by Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J. allegedly completed Norvigan's philosophical ruminations during the months he had and run from the Eureau. Berrigan, together with his brother, Reversed Philip F. Berrigan of the Josephite Order, is presently confined in the Federal Correctional Institution at Danbury, Connecticut, for participation in the destruction of Selective service records in Catonoville, Maryland, May 17, 1968. Philip Service has been indicted by a Grand Jury on charges of conspiring to sidnap Presidential advisor Henry A. Kissinger and plotting to blow up the heating systems of Vashington buildings. The book is being touted by reviewers as a "magnificent outpouring of prose and poetry"--"a critique of our society and a plea for radicalizing it."

lovious of Book

with an orderrassingly saug mysticism and no little egotism, plays his the last flute as he attempts to lure "movement" followers into the Padery outer reaches of sanity where he seeks "truth," which he claime is impossible to find in our culture—that "sleeping pill which invariably lays a spell on the believer who swallows it." Admittedly miniciping St. John of the Cross, a 16th century mystic, Berrigan, a poet and celf-proclaimed guru of an emerging new humanity, wraps his case against establishment "violence" around the war in Vietnam.

denoting himself to the children who have known nothing but war, barrigan declares the state of resistance as the state of life itself and urges them, through revolutionary struggle, to perpetuate the "symbolism of Catonsville." He indicts all aspects of the social from book as being inimical to the best interests of man's existence—cpiritual and political. He fashions himself as the spiritual leader of the lexist revolutionary movement and urges that all who want to change the system harken to the utterances of the guru.

CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum for Mr. Brennan
Re: Book Review

The Dark Hight of Resistance
By Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J.

In a welter of isolated physics, extremely hazy ideas, and poetry-of-sorts, the primary, come question posed in this book is: How is a room to live in the violence and brutality of today in a way different from the way spectformed? How is he to find truth and reality? To arrive at an arriver, Borrigan examines and attacks the Church, who "trades her credentials of heavenly favor for Coesar's"; the State, "murderous realities of public policy... hell's spiderworks spun across the world"; and the morals and mores of Society, "that death-ridden domestic and universal plan of non-vulues and specious control which keeps the 'majority' from their carliest years narcoticized with illusions of the good life, scenrity, conventional morality."

Envigon claims all of us are automatized by the do's and don'to of manufactured gods. We have been rendered into zombies by the have, imperialistic moneter which perpetuates its brutality and imperialism century after contary at the cost of manhood and mea. Exerything is a myth designed to enslave. America only protections democracy. All of her "revolutions" (frontier, slave, labor (timic) dragged with them the very self-interest and printing from which she appeared to free herself. Though as children we are taught our country has been altruistic and peaceable, tin Tudious, Negroes, Chicanos, "hunted Panthers," and the Vie: Ecoo attest otherwise. Even "God is silent, and the evidence for the emistence is embarrassingly meager." But, there is hope, class Durrigan. Hope in youth that is rejecting tradition and moving toward a revolution simed at annihilation -- a total rendering of the status quo. Through today's youth "the apocalypse is robbed of its rightmarish fury; it has lost its power."

And we all deminutant? And there none among us able to hear the trivial drucker that has so westrung Berrigan? Ah, yes! says Berrigan. Tom Hayden, Carl Oglesby "and the others" heard it and conscrutined its message in the Port Muron Statement, "bathed in prisability and tender light." He Chi Minh, "Che" Guevara, and Martin Incher King (a "saint") heard it too. Eldridge Cleaver has been it, but lacks the long heul of history and doesn't fully understand. Contemplation cools off violent rhetoric, cautions

New Yorks for Mr. Breamon New York Viview The Mark Michat of Resistance By Jonici J. Berrigan, S. J.

Ecrigon. "Dogo is indispended to the new precipitate; so is compastion." Clower "better has a wiren us, better listen to us." On the Posther message of gums, the "world's redents sharpen their than well as the heroes."

Like becary is said to be in the eye of the beholder, -compaction and love obviously escape formalization. In one of his pochu, which comprise several chapters in the book, Ferrigan, eddrassing himself to the successful revolutionaries who will rise from the dust after the holocoust, states: "Let the Eichmanns be confromted with their crimes. Justice demands it. The blood of the viether cries out for it. But not, no by no act of vengoance. The ter Aution is of human impact in proportion as it creates new ways of dealing with Elekanses." Idealists might succeed to such and of a view of revolucionists. Not all, however, where such for a choir movement commiss. Julius Lester, a bluck spokesman for the case revolutionary novement is more perceptive, or perhaps row ar ageous. He has recently written: "If we're honest over the substance to look and one that mometers we have Lat examples of interactity we have become in the name of 520 her sory. But, to do that, thoro must be people the are Fig. 1 nd, right now, that simple prerequisite disconlisses most **0**£ 1000

Trigon's prescription to tratemount to that of a snake its ohin. Shed your leadermount, your beliefs, your family, you a citions. Rid yourself of all that makes you you and go the heart of darkness in order to find the light, in order to forgotten?" "All this progottent of a new broad. "That things forgotten?" "All this progotten and evil. Fither, mother, form y, amends, also books, tastron, the turn and tide of seasons, off one hurts...termites, shark months, the stuttering etc of might made." Follow me, says Berrigam. Throw your souls away. We can all use mine!

CONTINUED . OVER

Memorandum for Mr. Brennan

Re: Book Review

The Dark Night of Resistence By Daniel J. Berrigan, S.J.

Commentary

Daniel Berrigan's resentment against authority is traceable--according to one biographer-to his childhood and his discipline-oriented father. From God Almighty down, father figures are not accepted by Daniel Berrigan. In an essay written in 1961, Berrigan wrote of the priesthood as "a pallid, vacuumatic cuclo wro, a sheepfold for sheep." To be expected, Berrigan has authorized himself to a "movement" over which there is no leader--no father figure. Like the rest of the spokesmen for this leftist amalgan, he is against, not for. He does not originate or struggle for values of his own. He rebels against the values and stradards of others. And like other revolutionary idealists, Berrigan's well runs dry with the "revolution," giving forth no creative place for the post-revolutionary rebuilding of the world.

In The Teach Wight of Desirence, Berrigen speaks profoundly of "reality," Although he claims to be sacking "reality," cotworly he is attempting to occupe the reality of his inner captioned. Outside the pale, Berrigen is asking: How can I make my chieface endurable? He is answering: By aggressive and destructive action sixed jealously at those who have developed the maturity to rise among the values and ethics of their culture.

The crehe that sheds its skin remains a snake. Those who follow Berrigen will find that humans cannot denude themselves of their humanity. Tradition does not peel off. Life remains life only at long as it goes forward, not beckund. Those who accept that the maference of Berrigen's guilt to their own souls will withoutly forfeit that self-esteem and follow this Pied Piper iate on abyss of descrip-

Pefercaees to Director and FBI

Compter 2, which begins on page 15, is entitled "By Night I would be the Dack Window While the FBI Was Fumbling at the Front Door."

On pages 15 and 16, Berrican, addressing himself to revolutionaries on the run, status "You have a start." "They

. Mcmoranium for Mr. Brennan Re: Book Review

Tho Dark Night of Resistance
By Caniel J. Berrigan, S.J.

probably haven't done their homework that well." "FEHoover doesn't have the slightest" knowledge of the identities or roles your friends have played in keeping you hiddon. "...in a community dominated by young people, who have their own alleys, stairwells, coder, white places, language, short cuts, etc., it's hard to get into, color you are trusted. FEH isn't; you and I are. Moreover, he's mechanized out of his mind."

On page 180, Berrigan, undoubtedly referring to FBI Agents, describes the "sedulous bounds...hot on my trail."

Mc Corences to Justice Department and Attorney General

Or page 110, Berrigan speaks of attending a conference on Violance in America during the Spollo landings (presumbly 7/20/19). Among those attending were "a rigid State Experiment man, while rigid Justice Department man (better steel in State)..."

C page 116, presenting a mythical dialogue, Bordigan refers to a delt Attorney General Mitchall made to "the campus where two blood students were killed hast wack" and quotes him as republic, "very useful meetings, it view of similar incidents whill may occur in the future." The dialogue continues about visions, some of which "rot the mind that contains them." In this compatite, Berrigan asks, "Did you ever reflect, for example, that the Attorney General too is ruled somberly by a vision?"

Publisher

The publisher of this book is Doubleday & Company, Garden City, New York, with whom the Bureau has established very cordial relations.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, San Francisco (100-60898)

7/8/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Qid: 113.

BY WA

"Free Huey: The True Story of the Trial of Huey P. Newton for Murder" by Edward M. Keating. Ramparts Press, Berkeley, California; 1971; \$6.95

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (Egan)
1 - Er. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:jtz (6)

NOTE:

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Gandy

Book requested by SA R. M. Egan, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review — relates to Black Panther Party (BPP). Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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19 JUL 8 1971

A. P.

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-87235)Attention: Liaison Section 7/8/71

Director, FBI (62-46355)

PURCHASE OF ECOKS DECOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"Kent State: What Happened and Why" by James A. Michener. Random House; 4-30-71; \$10.00

"Odyssey" by Earl and Miriam Selby. 2. Putnam's Sons; 1971; price not known

1 - Racial Intelligence Section (Route through for review)

1 - Mr. H. F. Roy, 6221 IB

AMB:bjn ... (6)

NOTE:

Book #1 requested by SA J. M. Sizoo, Research Section, for use as reference in work assignments; book #2 requested by SA R. M. Egan, RIS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review re racial matters general. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

19 JUL 8 1971

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MAIL ROOM TELETYPE UNIT

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Soyars _ Beaver Tele. Room Holmes .

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$\it 1emorandum$

TO Mr. Bishop

DATE: 7-12-71

FROM

M. Az Jónes

SUBJECT:

"THE NIGHTMARE DECADE THE LIFE AND TIMES OF SENATOR JOE McCARTHY"

BY FRED J. COOK BOOK REVIEW

REVIEW:

Cook's book is published by Random House, New York, and is a concentrated attempt to indict, convict, and sentence former Wisconsin Senator Joseph R. McCarthy to an ignominious place in history. The book, by the very nature of its subject matter, contains numerous references to the Director and the FBI. The vast majority of these references, however, are merely in passing. In view of Cook's previous treatment of the Bureau in his earner works, and noteworthy that with the exception of a few sly innuendoes and erroneous conclusions, his comment concerning the Bureau is neither critical nor vindictive, in the typical

Nearly all references to the Director and the Bureau are from information which has been in the public realm since the McCarthy hearings of nearly 20 years ago. As an example of Cook's treatment in this book of the Bureau and the Director, he describes Mr. Hoover's testimony before the Tydings Committee as "convincing... and cogent." He further quoted Mr. Hoover's statement before that committee in which the Director stated that he would not be a party to any action which would "smear" innocent individuals for the rest of their lives. Cook presents these intrinsic truths without sarcasm of any kind. Cook describes FBI investigations as "diligent" and a secondary theme of this book is that security investigations, according to Cook, are best left to "experts" and he implies the expertise in this area lies with the Bureau.

1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Sullivan

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. Brennan

1 - Miss Gandy

1 - Book Review Section - Domestic Intelligence Di

1 - M. A. Jones

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Brennan, C.D. Callahan

M. A. Jones to Mr. Bishop Memo RE: BOOK REVIEW

For critical comments Cook found he must resort to his own imagination and lack of scholarship to provide subsistence for his remarks. example, on page 11, Cook claims that when he wrote an article for "The Nation". on Alger Hiss, his friends began to get checkup telephone calls about him from a variety of sources, "including former FBI Agents," whom he, of course, neglects to identify. On page 503, he refers to a Bureau report which was classified as "Confidential" and erroneously concludes that confidential "in Bureau lexicon was equivalent to 'top secret'.". His final critical statement is found on page 386 of the 580 page book and is made almost in passing. He refers to Bernardo De Voto, an advisor to Adlai Stevenson, as "the writer and historian who had presumed to criticize the excessive power of the FBI.11 Cook also mentions on a number of occasions, former Agents who worked for Senator McCarthy and has no derogatory information concerning them with the exception of former Special Agent Donald Surine, whom he describes as being fired from the Bureau in early 1950 on the charge that he had been found consorting with a "Baltimore beauty whom he had been supposed to be investigating on a white slavery charge." Surine was, of course, dropped from the rolls of the Bureau for failure to abide by Bureau rules.

OBSERVATION:

This book can best be described as a superfluous warning to the Nation by Cook of what he alleged was the extremism of former Senator McCarthy which he now views as alive, well, and living in Vice President Spiro T. Agnew.

FRED J. COOK - AUTHOR:

Cook is the journalistic prostitute who is well known to the Director and the Bureau and has served as a minor irritant for a number of years. He is on the List of Persons Not To Be Contacted. He has gained a reputation among his fellow journalists as an unprincipled critic of the FBI who will do anything for money. Cook has in the past been an outspoken apologist for Alger Hiss, William Remington and has been responsible for a number of previous articles and a book which is highly critical of the Director and the Bureau.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

· 2,

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 UNITED STATES G emoranaim

TO

FROM

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 7/13/71

RÉSEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, dated 7/8/71.

Enclosed herewith is one, copy of What Happened and Why," by James A. Michener; and

by Earl and Miriam Selby.

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REC-73 62-43

ICE JUL 15 1971

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RESEARCH SPANS (2'- Bureau (62-46855) (Encls. 2) ENCLOSURE

1 - New York (100-87235)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, New York (100-37235) Attention: Liaison Section

7/20/71

gil

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS DEOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Prints 9-7-7-18

- 1. "Ten Victnamese" by Susan M. Sheehan. Knopf; \$4.95
- 2. "If They Take You in the Morning" by Angela Davis. Third Press -- Joseph Okpaku Publishing Company; 36.95 (to be distributed by Viking Press), publication scheduled for Fall, 1971
- 1 Nationalities Intelligence Section Route through for review) (Wagoner)
- 1 Internal Security Section (Route through for review) (Crescioli)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

REC. 11 6-11-155- 950

AMB:jd/djs (7)

5 JUL 20 1971

NOTE:

EX-100

Book #1 requested by SA J. R. Wagoner, Nationalities Intelligence Section, for use in work assignments; book #2 requested by SA L. A. Crescioli, Internal Security Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with a case being handled by the Section. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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Brennan, C.D. Callahan

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DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ATTH: RUSEARCH SECTION

7/21/71

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

ReBulet, dated 5/11/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of This Is the One: Messenger Elijah Muhammad", by ECHMAND CUSHWEER.

2 - Bureau (Encl. 1) 1 - New York

RJL:cs (3)

NOT RECORDAD 201 JUL 26 1971

6.2-46

THE MET

ORIGINAL FILED IN

SAC, New York (100-37235) Attention: Liaison Section 7/27/71

11

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

by Gil Green. International Publishers, New York; paperback, \$2.45; July, 1971

2. "Steal This Book" by Abbie Hoffman. Pirate Editions (publishing company owned by Abbie Hoffman), New York; paperback, \$1.95; July, 1971; distributed by Grove Press

X

1 - Internal Security Section (Route through for review)
(Putnam)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

AMB:smn/pjc

NOTE:

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Books requested by SA R. C. Putnam, ISS, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes in connection with work assignments. Books will be filed in Bureau Library. Paperback editions requested as economy measures.

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MAIL ROOM

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1 - Miss A. M. Butler

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SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section
Director, FBI (62-46855)

7/30/71

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of the Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Pagan B.

"Who-What-When-Where-How-Why Made Easy" by Mona McCormick. A New York Times book, distributed by World Publishing Company; \$5.95

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1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB)

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NOTE:

Book requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be retained in Research Section, for ready reference purposes.

REC-47 63-46755-954

MAILED 10 JUL 29 1971 FBI

& JUL 30 1971

Bishop
Brennan, C.D.

Callahan

Casper

Conrad

Dalbey

Gale

Ponder

Rosen

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Tolson Felt __

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Sullivan .

TELETYPE UNIT

A.m.B

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section 7/30/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS -BOOK REVIEWS

Enclosed for your assistance is a Xerox of an article relating to a two-volume study entitled "The Planning of the Victnam War" by the Institute for Policy Studies. Bureau has determined, through the Institute, that publication is expected in September, 1971, by Random House, New York; however, the cost is not known at this time.

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy of the two-volume study for use of the Bureau. Mark the books to the attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Enclosure

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1 - Mr. M. F. Row (6221 IB) Washington war

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NOTE:

Assistant Director C. D. Brennan requests that book be reviewed by Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Book is a study of the Vietnam decisions which includes interviews with many principals in the decisionmaking process. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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JUL 30 1971

EX-112.

Dr. p.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10 5010-106 MAY 1962 EDITION GSA GEN, MG. NO. 27 J Tolson Felt UNITED STATES GOY Sullivan lemorandum Callahan _ Casper Conrad Mr. Gale Dalbey DATE: July 29, 1971 TO Gale Ponder Rosen Tavel A. A. Staffeld, Jr FROM BOOK TEVILUS Walters Sovars Tele. Room Holmes THE AMERICAN MAFIA: GENESIS OF A LEGEND BY JOSEPH LALBINI INFORMATION CONCERNING SYNOPSIS: Recent publicity has been given to captioned book, written by Albini, an instructor at Wayne State University in Detroit, purporting to prove that the Mafia is a "myth." A copy of this book has been obtained and reviewed in the Special Investigative Division. The fact that Dr. Albini's study was printed originally as a paperback, contains a hopelessly inadequate index, and is marked by a succession of typographical errors, misspelled words, grammatical mistakes and chronological inconsistencies indicates that it is not likely to be regarded as a major treatise in the organized crime field. There are no mentions in the book of the Director and only two passing, noncritical references to the FBI. Dr. Albini attacks corrupt police and public figures, as well as members of the public who utilize the services and goods of the underworld. Although professing to be proud of his Italian heritage, Dr. Albini does not deny the existence of either organized crime or Italian mobsters. He merely denies the existence of a Mafia, maintaining that the United States is plagued by a number of individual crime syndicates of varying nationality groups who share certain common interests and a periodic need for cooperation but who give no evidence of any national leadership structure. 1 - Mr. Sullivan 1 - M. A. Jones 1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - Mr. Flynn EX. 14 CONTINUED4 OVER 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Miss Butler 1 - Mr. Casper 1 - Mrl Staffeld 1 - Mr. Gale 1. Mr! McHale

SEE REVERSE SIDE FOR

Memorandum to Mr. Gale

Re: The American Mafia: Genesis

of a Legend

When a major stumbling block, such as the Apalachin hoodlum convention of 1957, threatens to undermine his whole position, Albini merely quibbles about the number of mobsters said to have been present and dismisses everything with a statement that, "The allegations... about the purpose of this meeting are so unfounded that they are not worthy of mention."

One problem with Dr. Albini's book is that he is writing about events he has little or no information regarding. For example, he tries to discredit the Apalachin meeting by protesting there was no representative present from Detroit, whereas our investigations have established beyond doubt that Joe Zerilli was present but escaped detection.

Another error Albini makes is in stating that no parents of "contemporary important syndicate figures" have been shown to have "any criminal involvements whatsoever," overlooking California La Cosa Nostra functionaries Frank Desimone and James Lanza, whose fathers were "bosses" before them; Joseph Colombo, whose father was killed in a gangland slaying; and Joseph Zerilli and Joseph Bonanno, whose sons have become underworld powers of their own.

To completely write off the existence of such an organization as La Cosa Nostra in the face of an overwhelming preponderance of evidence to the contrary indicates appreconceived judgment and all but destroys whatever possible usefulness the book might otherwise have had.

Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Albini.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

Memorandum to Mr. Gale

Re: The American Mafia: Genesis

of a Legend

DETAILS:

48 4,24

Considerable publicity was given in the press recently to a new book by a Detroit criminologist, purporting to prove that the Mafia is a "myth." An instructor at Wayne State University in Michigan, Dr. Albini claims to have spent four years researching captioned book, which was published in May by Appleton-Century-Crofts of New York City.

A copy of Dr. Albini's study has been obtained and reviewed by the Special Investigative Division, and the fact that it was printed originally as a paperback, contains a hopelessly inadequate index, and is marked by a succession of typographical errors, misspelled words, grammatical mistakes, and chronological inconsistencies indicates that it is not likely to be regarded as a major treatise in the organized crime field.

There are no mentions in the book of the Director and only two passing references to the FBI: (1) a quote from an Italian writer who claims that the Bureau believes hoodlum Salvatore Lucania, better known as "Lucky" Luciano, actually died of poisoning rather than a heart attack, and (2) a brief mention of FBI documents introduced into court in the Louis Taglianetti tax evasion case. Neither reference is critical in nature.

Despite the fact that Albini told reporters he was proud of his Italian heritage, his book does not attempt to disavow the existence of either organized crime or Italian mobsters. It simply maintains that there is no such thing as a Mafia. In Sicily, Albini maintains, it is "a system of social relationships" rather than an organization, and since the same relationships do not exist in the United States, there is no need for a Mafia here. Instead, he says, there are a number of individual crime syndicates of varying nationality groups scattered throughout the United States, sharing certain common interests and bound together by a periodic need for cooperation, but evidencing no indication of any national leadership structure.

Memorandum to Mr. Gale
Re: The American Mafia: Genesis
of a Legend

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In explaining his concept of organized crime, Dr. Albini cites a "triple alliance" composed of the criminal element, corrupt police and civic officials, and an acquiescent society willing to purchase the services and goods of the underworld. He devotes considerable space to castigating both citizens and officialdom for not trying to rid their communities of the evils inherent in the racket element. Also, for the benefit of the neophyte reader, he details the inner workings of a numbers ring and a loan-sharking operation, as well as explaining why it is so difficult to combat such hoodlum activities as smuggling and narcotics.

Although Dr. Albini's study is quite scholarly in places—his analysis of the derivation of the word "Mafia" being one of the best available—he nevertheless vitiates his whole effort by building it around a completely untenable position: that there is no Mafia or Cosa Nostra. To completely write off the existence of such an organization in the face of an overwhelming preponderance of evidence to the contrary indicates a preconceived judgment and all but destroys what could otherwise have been a useful dissertation.

Ignoring the various minor merits and faults of Dr. Albini's book, the one single issue that stood to make or break his contention that there is no national underworld structure in the United States was the 1957 meeting at Apalachin, New York, where 60 ranking American mobsters were detained by local officers and another 40 or 45 escaped detection. In discussing this most crushing evidence against his theory, Albini merely starts quibbling over the number of persons said to have been present and then dismisses everything with a statement that, "The allegations... about the purpose of this meeting are so unfounded that they are not worthy of mention."

After emphasizing his familiarity with the Italian language and explaining how the phrase "cosa nostra" is a common expression of no consequence (rather than the name of a national or international mob of killers and thieves), Dr. Albini continually refers to the subgroup in a Mafia gang as a "decima," instead of a "decina," the standard Italian word for "ten."

Memorandum to Mr. Gale

Re: The American Mafia: Genesis

of a Legend

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In still another passage of his book, Albini tried to buttress his position that there is no national underworld structure by stating, "In the United States there is no evidence to show that the parents of contemporary important syndicate figures were themselves members of 'The Mafia' or for that matter had any criminal involvements whatsoever." This, of course, overlooks the fact that James Lanza (head of the San Francisco La Cosa Nostra "Family"), and the late Los Angeles La Cosa Nostra chieftain Frank Desimone were both sons of former Mafia leaders; that Joseph Colombo, national La Cosa Nostra functionary, lost his father in a gangland shooting; and that the sons of such notorioùs La Cosa Nostra figures as Joseph Zerilli and Joseph Bonanno have risen to become underworld powers of their own.

One problem with Dr. Albini's book is that he is writing about events he has little or no information regarding. For example, he tries to discredit the Apalachin meeting by protesting there was no representative present from Detroit, whereas our investigations have established beyond doubt that Joe Zerilli was present. He just happened to be among the fortunate ones who escaped without being detained for questioning.

Another weak point in Albini's study istthat even though his bibliography extends over 17 pages and contains a number of Italian publications, he either intentionally or otherwise excluded the eight-part series of articles appearing in Paese Sera, an Italian newspaper, detailing the autobiographical remembrances of Nicolo Gentile, a former high-ranking official in several Mafia 'families' throughout the United States. Since it is difficult to believe that Dr. Albini did not have access to this series, printed in September, 1963, it must be assumed that he ignored them because they seriously undermined the position he had taken.

Bureau files contain no information pertaining to Dr. Albini, who may have succeeded in his goal of "analyzing syndicated crime through the use of sociological frameworks and concepts" but who has grossly misled any of his readers naive enough to accept his basic premise about the absence of a national crime syndicate general known as the Mafia or La Cosa Nostra.

Memoraraum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

8/3/71 DATE:

RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, dated 7/27/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "Steal This Book", by ABBIE HOFFMAN.

> EX-109 MEC-52 62 - 4685

> > 20 AUG 5 1971

Bureau (ENCL. 1) 1- New York

RJL:njz (3)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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DIRECTOR, FBI (100-46855)

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (C)

PURCHASE OF BOOK BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 7/8/71.

In compliance with request in referenced letter, a copy of the following described book is enclosed:

"Free Huey! The True Story of the Trial of Huey P. Newton for Murder" by EDWARD M. KEATING, Ramparts Press, Berkeley, California, 1971, \$6.95.

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Memorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/4/71

RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulet, dated 7/27/71.

Book

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The New Anarchist or Marxist?" by GIL GREEN. Radicalism:

EX-100

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lemorandum

Mr. C. D. Brennan

DATE: August 3, 1971

FROM

R. L. Shackelford

SUBJECT:

BOOK REVIEW

"THE RIOT MAKERS" BY EUGENE H. METHVIN INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Methvin is an Associate Editor of "Reader's Digest" and is on Bureau's Special Correspondents List. haustive study of disturbances that have been wracking America's cities. Author traveled to the scene for on-the-spot investigations in Harlem, Berkeley, Detroit, Newark, Chicago, Atlanta, Columbia, and Washington, D. C. Avows dangerous new breed of troublemaker has learned from and cooperated with Communists, many being what he terms "red diaper babies." Methvin demonstrates how today's headlines are result not of spontaneous events but of "the technology of social demolition." He traces that technology back through history and shows role of Lenin in its development. He sets forth the stages in creating a riot which are used extensively by today's young radicals and which were derived directly from teachings of Lenin and Marx. answer to riots and riot makers, Methvin proposes a plan of cooperation between law enforcement and organized non-Government citizens whereby the riot makers can be met and repelled at each stage of riot development and eventually expunged. contains numerous non-derogatory references to FBI.

ACTION: None. For information.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

1 - Mr. R. L. Shackelford

1 - Miss Butler

1 - Mr. D. P. White

l - Miss L. Muir

62-46855 (Book ReviewsFile)

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DETAILS Page Two

DETAILS:

The Author

Eugene H. Methvin is an Associate Editor of "Reader's Digest" headquartered in Washington, D. C. He was formerly a reporter on the Washington "Daily News." His 1965 article, "How the Reds Make a Riot," won for "Reader's Digest" the award for public service in magazine journalism given annually by Sigma Delta Chi. He is on the Bureau's Special Correspondents List. Bureau files contain nothing derogatory concerning Methvin.

FBI and Mr. Hoover Mentioned

There are several non-derogatory references to the FBI in captioned book. On page 435, with reference to the Harlem and Berkeley riots of 1964, the author described the FBI as "one of the most effective fact-gathering organizations ever developed, but Director J. Edgar Hoover has always and quite properly insisted that it is an investigative agency and not a policy body. It does not evaluate its findings; and unfortunately the Justice Department had no effective organization for monitoring. identifying or evaluating the threats to domestic tranquility uncovered by the FBI. Under Attorney General Ramsey Clark a computer intelligence center was established, supposedly to track extremist agitators from city to city. But while the computers could spew out rolls of raw data the length of Pennsylvania Avenue, neither they nor the Justice Department officials were capable of evaluating the picture, even within the context of today's inadequate knowledge of the social processes of civil disorder and revolutionary violence. The response was primitive because the challenge was wholly new, without parallel in the history of domestic societies."

Book Review

Captioned book, consisting of 553 pages, published in late 1970, is an exhaustive study of the disturbances that have been wracking America's cities. Methvin traveled to the scene for on-the-spot investigations in Harlem, Berkeley, Detroit, Newark, Chicago, Atlanta, Columbia, and Washington, D. C. He gives us blow-by-blow descriptions of what happened, and why, in the race riots at Newark and the student riots at Columbia and adds what

he has learned from the dozens of other riots he has witnessed and studied. He demonstrates how today's headlines are the result not of spontaneous events but of "the technology of social demolition." He traces that technology back through history and shows the role of Lenin in its development.

Methvin avows that the dangerous new breed of troublemaker has learned from the Communists and often cooperates with Many, in fact, are what he terms "red diaper babies." He cites a survey of New Left youngsters at 36 campuses by pollster Sam Lubell, who found that 17% had a radical family "Their goal is to destroy America as we know it upbringing. today in the hope that they can pick up the pieces and put them together into a perfect society, just as Lenin sought to destroy Czarist Russia even at the price of cooperating with Kaiserist Germany," he writes. "They are total marian destroyers, demo-litionists." As "a conscious preconditioning program," the author has found, the "New Left Leninoids," as he characterizes them, use a sort of "3-D" RX--desanctification, disruption, and disengagement. "Desanctification," according to Methvin, is merely "the rationale for attacks on the authority of the law, the economic system, parents, elected leadership, and religion. Desanctification is modern nihilism, the first step toward anarchy. In "disruption," every institution through which public authority is exercised is an open target: police, armed forces, the family, school, university, corporation, bank, church."
And "disengagement" means separating people from "the system" and its sets of values, rewards and punishments. But the "3-D" program is merely to set the mood, and the New Leftists are far too cautious to let it go at that, just hoping that riots may result. Methvins' research has disclosed that they have developed a number of sophisticated techniques for the care and feeding of disturbances, i.e. use of walkie-talkies to direct the movements of riot agitators; medical "volunteers" who in reality use their white uniforms and red cross armbands as visas across the police lines and hence are available for reconnaissance and communication and who afterward supply affidavits attesting to police brutality, which testimony most people accept as coming from impartial medical observers while in fact it is from "secret Communist Party members or known fellow travelers;" cheering sections of "talented and loud-mouthed agitators" and "banner carriers," the banners being used by key agitators as points where messengers from the internal or external commanders can

quickly find them. And to provide photographic proof of police brutality, Methvin charges that police horses are attacked with razor blades on the ends of placard staves, jabbed in their flanks with hatpins or lighted cigarettes, or given a whiff of red pepper in their noses. This makes them rear and rush through the crowd while cameras click.

Methvin says that although the majority of the riot makers aren't Communists in the sense of "belonging to a disciplined political party that responds to foreign dictation," the following seven stages used by them in creating riots were derived directly from the teachings of Lenin and Marx and have been used by Communists since time immemorial:

- (1) Organizational Deployment, i.e. a grouping of defined roles tied together by lines of communication and channels of command and control;
- (2) Preconditioning, i.e. the planned preparation of a general climate of opinion through a process of indoctrination, psychological manipulation and attitude molding that is fundamental to all propaganda operations;
- the weak points and sources of irritation, frustration, and dissatisfaction in any society; focusing public attention on them; generating new frustrations wherever possible; creating open social cleavages; converting them all into practical radical action; and finally, assembling all the dissatisfied elements into orchestrated mass actions under a Leninist elite. Lenin's 1917 slogan, "All power to the Soviets!," has today become "All power to the people!" The 1928 Congress of the Communist International laid great stress on carefully phrased sloganeering: "The Party determines its slogans and methods of struggle in accordance with circumstances, with the view to organizing and mobilizing the masses on the broadest possible scale and on the highest possible level of the revolutionary struggle."
- (4) Creating the Crowd Nucleus and Screen, i.e. generation of mass hysteria in which present-day instant communication is a big factor. For example, a college editor of the North Dakota State University newspaper suggested, tongue in cheek, that collegians should turn the town of Zap, North Dakota, population 300, into the "Fort Lauderdale of the North,"

whereupon the idea was spread by other student media until on May 9, 1969, 2,000 students from as far away as Florida showed up, dismembering buildings for bonfires, smashing stores and wrecking the town, until the National Guard was called.

- (5) On-the-Scene Crowd Management. For example, Jeff Segal, Chicago SDS experienced riot technician flown to Oakland, California, in October, 1967, to plan and execute the siege on the Oakland Induction Center, reported how SDS organizers planned paramilitary action, complete with mobile walkie-talkie leadership teams and, operating with a screen of some 10,000 antidraft demonstrators, seized 22 blocks in downtown Oakland, erected barricades and fought pitched battles with police. "We experimented with tactics that involved direct conflicts with the duly constituted forces of the law--cops. It was not guerrilla warfare or armed insurrection, but carried all the seeds for all the elements we will need when, indeed, our time does come," Segal wrote.
- (6) Police-Baiting and the "Confrontation." Since the days of Stalin this has been a favorite tactic of riot makers. They attempt to manipulate circumstances so as to provoke the police, National Guard, or other security forces into the initial use of force, frequently maneuvering women and children into the front ranks of mobs so it will appear that police are wantonly attacking youth or helpless people. They do not rely exclusively on police to provide them with instances of "police brutality" but manufacture incidents, where necessary; and once the struggle begins between police and the invisible paramilitary apparatus concealed within a crowd, the innocent onlookers are quickly swept up in it.
- (7) Manufacturing Martyrs, a case in point being the December, 1969, raid by Chicago Police armed with a search warrant of an apartment occupied by Black Panther Party (BPP) leaders, during which two Panther leaders were shot and killed. Immediately, BPP spokesmen issued charges of genocide and a national conspiracy to wipe at their leadership and organization. Charles Garry, general counsel for the BPP, announced in the press that 28 Panthers had died in police shootings since January, 1968. No mention was made of the fact that Garry had been identified in a sworn Congressional testimony in 1957 as a Communist Party

member. When the "New York Times" asked Garry to name names on his charges, he responded with a list of 19, not 28, who had "died violently" since March, 1968, and of these, four were killed by rival black extremists and two met unexplained deaths Garry did not attribute to the police. It finally wound down to nine who were killed in shootouts with police. Two policemen also died in these battles. Before this exposure of Garry's claim, however, former Supreme Court Justice Arthur Goldberg and a glittering cast of other notables formed a "Citizens' Commission" to investigate whether there was, indeed, a "national conspiracy" to "repress" the Panthers; Mrs. Leonard Bernstein, wife of the famed composer-conductor, gave a cocktail party benefit to raise money for the Panthers on the anniversary of Dr. Martin Luther King's birth, all of which, Methvin believes, is stark testimony to the continuing effectiveness of Leninist mass manipulation technology.

What is the answer to riots and riot makers? Methvin stresses that Government alone cannot quell them, inasmuch as totalitarian strategists deliberately choose the private sector of society—beyond the proper realm of limited Government—as the battleground. "No FBI Agent can take over the job of responding to a Stokely Carmichael or a 'Rap' Brown at a ghetto rally, or to a Ku Kluxer shouting race hate into a television camera," says Methvin. "For this very reason, there can be no substitute for free men, private citizens, organized to defend their own liberty."

Methvin maintains that four different types of non-Governmental organizations are needed "to counter-attack extremist movements and organizations" at each of the seven stages set out heretofore: (1) Attack organizations, to engage in political-ideological operations designed to expose and isolate the Communist organizations and all subversive activity in general; (2) Special interest organizations, to engage in preemptive organizational warfare by providing peaceful democratic alternatives to extremist organizations designed to attract youth, women, veterans, professional groups, farmers, teachers, etc.; (3) Single issue organizations, to attract people who might join together on a specific issue that can embarrass the extremists or support the democratic cause generally; (4) Multi-issue organizations, to provide leader-ship and constructive action alternatives in closely allied

areas such as peace, social programs, education and democratic reform. Methvin is emphatic in his belief that only by strong community organization and action in cooperation with law enforcement can the riots and riot makers be expunged.

Methvin offers this 5-pronged attack to be maintained by men of good will in Government and out:

"Economic and social action against discontent. We can make war on the enemy's socio-economic base, the discontent and underdevelopment that provide him with issues to exploit.

"Psychological action against ideology. Through climate-making campaigns we can destroy the enemy's philosophical and psychological bases of action.

"Police action against cadres. Where the subversive organization resorts to open incitement to violence, guerrilla warfare or terrorism, we can track the insurgent down and kill or capture him.

"Counterorganizational warfare. We can attack the subversive organization's activities by exposing and spotlighting its deceit and violence, creating a hostile populace which in turn puts psychological pressure on the insurgents to adopt democratic methods for social changes and 'revolutionizing' society.

"Preemptive organizational warfare. We can deprive the enemy of the opportunity to exploit social stagnation and political disorganization by preempting his opportunity to recruit and mature his own organization. We can give the ambitious and discontented young men some avenue to express constructively his urge to modernize his society and to pursue his ambitions."

"Certainly we cannot stop firebombing on Springfield Ave. or 12th St. by urban renewal, minimum wage laws, job training and antidiscrimination statutes," Methvin feels. "We can stop them by preventing the congregation and coalescence of a criminal insurrection; and by arresting the early lawbreakers before the moral holiday is signaled and the drawing effect creates a tornado of anarchy."

Methvin feels George Washington phrased it best of all when the weak young national government was threatened in 1786 by Shay's Rebellion in Massachusetts:

"Know precisely what the insurgents aim at. If they have real grievances, redress them, if possible; or acknowledge the justice of them and your inability to do it in the present moment. If they have not, employ the force of government against them at once . . . Let the reins of government then be braced and held with a steady hand, and every violation of the constitution reprehended."

The rebellion was put down.

OPTIONAL FORM-NO. 10 MAY 1982 ADITY GSA FPMR (201-21-UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

lemorandum

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 8/10/71

RESEARCH SATELLITE SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898)

SUBJECT: ~PURCHASE OF BOOK C BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco dated 5/9/68.

Enclosed for the Bureau under separate cover is one copy of the book "1970 Yearbook on International Communist Affairs".

Califo

EX-105

REC-6262-116855

20 AUG 13 1971

/ Enel. filed in Bureau Library, 8-12-71. Aub.

Bureau (RM)

1 - Package (Da San Francisco



ORIGINAL FILED IN

1 -

1 - Mr. W. C. Sulliva

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennen 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

8/11/71

Mr. C. D. Brennan

G. C. Moore

RACIAL MATTERS

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler)

1 - Mr. R. M. Egan

1 - Mr. R. P. Finzel

BOOK REVIEWS
"THE CHOICE: THE ISSUE OF
BLACK SURVIVAL IN AMERICA"
BY SAMUEL F. YETTE

This is a review of captioned book published in 1971 by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

The author, Samuel F. Yette, is Washington, D. C., (WDC) correspondent for "Newsweek" magazine and a former reporter for the WDC "Afro-American" He served briefly as Special Assistant to Director of the Office of Economic Opportunity and Executive Secretary of the Peace Corps.

Yette and "Afro-American" were subjects of a restricted Obstruction of Justice investigation in 1957 by the Bureau at the request of the Department when Yette authored an article favorable to James Hoffa, Teamster Union official, while Hoffab trial was in progress.

In his book Yette argues that the United States Covernment is in the midst of a campaign of repression and selective genocide against the blacks. He views United States history as 250 years of nationally sanctioned slavery followed by 100 years of deceitful enslavement outside the law.

The author's wide-swinging criticisms cover the enforcement of civil rights laws, the war on poverty programs, birth control, drug addiction, "police lawlessness" and the Vietnam War. In his opinion, all of these currently operate to the detriment of black communities.

1)- 62-46855 (Book Review File) 136 AUG 19 1971

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CONTINUED - OVER

Manorandum G. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brennen

RE: BOOK REVIEW

"THE CHOICE: THE ISSUE OF BLACK SURVIVAL IN AMERICA" BY SAMUEL F. YETTE

Tette points to the detention centers, created under Internal Security Act of 1950 and envisions fascism in control in the United States with ultimate South African style apartheid and/or generide for the dissenting black minority.

MENTION OF THE FRI

On page 108 the author refers to a National Nutrition Survey conducted in 1968. At a Congressional Hearing the survey director was asked why the State of Hississippi was not included among the states covered by the survey. He replied that Mississippi was dropped after he had been questioned about the purpose of the study by FBI Agents sent by Congressman Jamie L. Whitten (D-Miss), Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee.

The author elleges that in a later interview Whitten admitted asking the FBI to look into the matter in the interest of getting documentation of the hunger reported in a CBS television program, "Hunger in America," and by two United States Senators.

Bureau files indicate the investigation was in fact conducted by the Surveys and Investigations Staff of the House Appropriations Committee. These included investigators from a number of Governmental agencies, including the FBI, on lean to that committee and operating solely under committee direction. Chairman George H. Mahon (D-Tex) of the Appropriations Committee publicly denied all allegations of intimidation on the part of committee investigators.

ACTION:

For information.

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The loney Girers' by Joseph C. Coulces. 1 - Hr. H. F. Rov (6221 IB)

ALB: pag

NOTE:

Dook requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes in connection with current research project.

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1 - Mr. W Sullivan 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

August 13, 1971

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Alta Butler)

1 - Mr. R. Tgan

1 - Mr. C. E. Glass

MR. C. D. BRITHIN

IR. G. C. MORE

PROK REVIETS. "RAISI, RACI, RAYS, RAZE, ESSAYS SINCE 1965" BY LEGOI JOILE BATH MATTERS

This is a review of captioned book, published 1971 by Random House, being placed in the Bureau Library.

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES - LeRoi Jones is a black extremist author from Newark, New Jersey. He is in the Security Index and is a Key Black Extremist on whom we have an intensive investigation. For years he has been making extremist statements at public appearances including rany college appearances. He has advocated tactical violence. He helped elect the current black mayor of Hewark.

BOOK REVIEW - This book is a collection of essays by Jones since 1965. In one essay he claims there are no black racists, that racism is exclusively white. He then fills his book with racist statements laced with obscenities. On Jewish "Still connected to us by that desert experience; they follow niggers with wet sucking nozzles stuck in the niggers' throats. The Jews love us so." (p.5) On integration: "We must be revolutionary black nationalists passionately involved in the quest for Black Power, otherwise we are supporters of White Power...There is no neutrality." (p.88)

On riots: Nowark "never seemed as beautiful as it did those nights when fire was eating up the sky" (during the riots). (p. 65) On drugs: "No 'support' the white revolution of dope and nakedness because it weakens the chain that binds Black People." (p. 127) On the urban crisis: "The cities must be Black ruled or they will not be ruled at all... Unless we Black Feople can come into peaceful power and begin the benevolet rule of the just, the next phase of armed rebellion will burn Newark to the ground." 62-46855-(PES 79-80)

100-425307 549EP 62-46855 (Book Roviou File)

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Memorandum to Lr. C. D. Bronnan RD: BOOK REVIEW, "RAISE, RACE, RAYS, RAZE, ESSAYS SINCA 1965" BY LEROI JONES 100-425307

Jones, recently interviewed on the "Today" television show, surprised the interviewer with his apparent rederation in view of the statements he made in this book. He explained that if he said the things he wrote, he would be arrested or shot.

MUNTION OF THE FBI - None.

ACTION:

For information.

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section 8/17/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Vietnam Policy" by Dr. Daniel Ellsberg. Dell; August, 1971; paperback, \$1.50

Residue 2. "The Days of Martin Luther King, Jr."
by Jim Bishop. Putnam; September 16, 1971;
\$8.95

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB: amk Amb (5)

NOTE:

Books requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for reference purposes. Books will be filed in Bureau Library.

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lemorandum

MR. G. C. MOORE

SUBJECT: "STOKELY SPEAKS.

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan

Dalbay Ponder

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Walters

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Tele. Room

published in 1971 by Vintage Books, a division of Random House, The book is being placed in the Bureau Library. New York.

Synopsis:

"Stokely Speaks" is a collection of 14 speeches and essays covering Carmichael's political career from the civil rights movement to black power to his present position on Pan-Africanism. What we see are the thoughts of a civil rights organizer, a black extremist and a Pan-Africanist, but the relationship of these three voices are vague. themselves lack the substance that might show how Carmichael's thoughts developed. His words are a confusing mixture of black nationalism, quasi-Marxism-Leninism, and New Left rhetoric from which no coherent whole emerges. His Pan-Africanism concept is not new, in which a strong Africa would be created that would protect the black minorities of the world. In his unique solution, Carmichael ignores Africa's complexity and the fact that African nationalists might not think that Pan-Africanism is in their own The land base in Africa he is trying to create best interests. may never be realized. Carmichael is historically important but his book makes it clear that his importance comes from the fact that he happened to be saying certain things at the precise moment when poor blacks were lecturing America with molotov cocktails.

DETAILS:

126 AUG 24 13/1

Review of Bureau Files:

Stokely Carmichael was born 6/29/41, Trinidad, West Indies. He is a naturalized citizen through his father's naturalization. He graduated from Howard University, Washington, D. C., in 1964

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1 - Mr. T. E. Bishop : MR. C. D. BRENNAM DATE: August 17, 1971 1 - Mr. G. C. Moore 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss A. Butler) BOOK REVIEWS 1 - Mr. H. A. Newman BLACK POWER BACK TO PAN-AFRICANISM" BY STOKELY CARMICHAEL This memorandum presents a review of captioned book Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan
RE: BOOK REVIEW, "STOKELY SPEAKS, BLACK POWER
BACK TO PAN-AFRICANISM" BY STOKELY CARMICHAEL

with a degree in philosophy. He is married to South African folk singer Miriam Makeba. Carmichael has been active in civil rights matters in this country since the early 60s and has progressed through the nonviolent stage to becoming extremely anti-establishment and is now considered a black extremist whose avowed purpose is to ultimately promote a revolution in this country through his Pan-Africanism concept. He is currently residing in Conakry, Guinea, from where he is attempting to direct the furtherance of his Pan-Africanism concept upon the black population of America and other countries.

Book Review:

"Stokely Speaks" is a collection of 14 speeches and essays covering Carmichael's political career from his days as a young worker in the civil rights movement to black power to his present political and extremist position in promoting Pan-Africanism. If his book is supposed to be a documentary record of Carmichael's political evolution, it is incomplete and could better be described as Carmichael's undiluted rage against American society.

Without the backdrop of burning cities and the sound of bullets in the night, his words are a confusing mixture of black nationalism, Marxism-Leninism, and New Left rhetoric. Carmichael as a Pan-Africanist is trying to convince black America that they are really Africans and merely living on another continent. His Pan-Africanism envisions a land base on the African continent with ultimate unification of all black nations from which the black minorities in the Western Hemisphere could be protected. The book is replete with extremist rhetoric against whites of all sorts including liberals and Jews. He gives no program as to how the many African nations could ever be brought together to form and foster his Pan-Africanism program. The complexity of any such undertaking is completely ignored as is any discussion of what the African people might think themselves.

Memorandum to Mr. C. D. Brennan

RE: BOOK REVIEW, "STOKELY SPEAKS, BLACK POWER

BACK TO PAN-AFRICANISM" BY STOKELY CARMICHAEL

His speeches and essays ocillate from the theme of violence to the urging that blacks confront the white power structure with periods of nonviolence.

Carmichael is historically important but his book makes it clear that his importance comes from the fact that he happened to be saying things at the precise moment in history when poor blacks were lecturing America with molotov cocktails.

There was no mention of the FBI.

ACTION:

For information.

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Mr. C. D. Brennan

R. L. Shackelford

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan 1 - R. L. Shackelford 1 - Miss Butler

August 18, 1971

1 - G. J. Lex

1 - D. P. White 1 - Miss L. Muir

BOOK REVIEWS
"A DISRUPTED HISTORY: THE NEW LEFT
AND THE NEW CAPITALISM"
BY GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN
INTERNAL SECURITY - NEW LEFT MATTER

This memorandum presents a review of captioned book, which is being retained in the New Left Groups Unit, New Left Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

SYNOPSIS: Calvert. Priority II on Security Index, was National Secretary of Students for a Democratic Society (SDS), 9/66-6/67, and on SDS National Interim Committee, 7/67-7/68, during which time he was Marxist who advocated force and violence. Neiman has worked for SDS since 1966 and was editor of SDS newspaper. "New Left Notes," in 1968. Special acknowledgment given Rabinowitz Foundation, frequent contributor to New Left groups, and Staughton Lynd. Priority II on Security Index, well known pacifist and Marxist. Authors lament American New Left has failed to achieve any radical reform transferring power from "corporate elite" to the people. or left one mass-based organization with power to resist repression or co-optation. They attribute this mainly to fact that New Left. as well as Old Left, adhered to obsolete Leninist notion of a vanguard party to lead workers to socialism, whereas working class has ceased to be progressive because their demands in the economic realm, which are satisfied by machine production, simply strengthen capitalist consumerism. Rather than an industrial army of blue collar workers or guerrilla struggles smashing the state, authors maintain main force of history now lies with the most strategically placed "class," the "technical aristocracy." These are teachers. social workers, engineers, computer programmers -- who are the most repressed in terms of their potential for creative work and absence of such work available to them. These people will enter radical activity and eventually smash the state by acting out their own repressed desires. They will build communities with a different set of values which will result in social negation of capitalism. This will not be done by street-fighting but with political programs. FBI not mentioned in book.

ACTION: None. For information. 100-447549 (Calvert)

5 SE F62-46855 (Book Review File)

(9)

DETAILS - Page Two

NOT RECORDED 133 AUG 30 1971 Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEW - "A DISRUPTED HISTORY: THE NEW LEFT AND THE NEW CAPITALISM" BY GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN 100-447549

DETAILS:

The Authors

Greg Calvert served as National Secretary of SDS from September, 1966, to June, 1967, and was on the SDS National Interim Committee from July, 1967, to July, 1968. He served as the Chicago coordinator for SDS in the disruptions of the Democratic Convention in August, 1968, and coordinated all activities in connection with the SDS-sponsored "10 Days of Protest" in April, 1968. He has been a columnist for "The Guardian," which is self-described as an "independent radical newsweekly" and which takes a strong left position but is not identified with any organized group. Calvert is currently working as a drug addict specialist in the Illinois State Drug Program. It is to be noted that at the time of his association with SDS Calvert publicly advocated force and violence on a nationwide scale to disrupt the Vietnam War effort and said the "establishment must be overthrown by force." The following review reveals Calvert's change of posture in this regard. In the past he has described himself as a "post communist revolutionary" and a "Marxist." Calvert is Priority II on the Security Index.

Carol Neiman is the wife of Greg Calvert and is founder of "The Rag," an underground newspaper in Austin, Texas. She has worked for SDS since 1966 and served as the editor of the SDS newspaper, "New Left Notes," in 1968. She continues to do radical political work, and several of her articles have appeared in "The Guardian."

Special Acknowledgment

The authors gave special acknowledgment in the preface of captioned book to the Rabinowitz Foundation, "which gave us respite from many more months of penury to continue work on the book," and to Staughton Lynd and his wife, Alice. The Rabinowitz Foundation was founded in 1944, its purpose purportedly being "to undertake, promote, develop and carry on religious, charitable, scientific, literary and/or educational work." Bureau files show that in 1965 the Foundation awarded \$6,000 to Herbert Aptheker, member of the Communist Party, USA, National Committee and the Party's leading theoretician, to further his work in preparing a

Memorandum for Mr. C. D. Brennan RE: BOOK REVIEW - "A DISRUPTED HISTORY: THE NEW LEFT AND THE NEW CAPITALISM" BY GREG CALVERT AND CAROL NEIMAN 100-447549

bibliography of the public writings of Dr. W. E. B. DuBois. The Foundation has also made numerous contributions to various New Left groups.

Staughton Lynd was in the U. S. Army as a conscientious objector from October, 1953, to April, 1954, when he received a dishonorable discharge as a subversive. He has been employed as a teacher in numerous colleges and universities and his appeal among the New Left is enormous. He is self-described as a pacifist and a Marxist; has been arrested numerous times during demonstrations, including the disruptions of the Democratic National Convention in Chicago in August, 1968; traveled to North Vietnam via Brussels, Prague, Moscow, Peking and Cambodia during December, 1965, which resulted in his passport being canceled, as the visit to Hanoi had not been authorized. He is Priority II on the Security Index.

FBI Not Mentioned

There are no references to the FBI in captioned book.

Book Review

Captioned book, published in the Summer of 1971 by Random House, has as its aim, to quote the authors, "to raise certain questions relating specifically to the interrupted history of the New Left -- to interpret a social process whose political manifestations are temporarily obscured -- in order to understand better the past failures and future possibilities." The preface to the book begins: "An uneasiness which borders on despair accompanies the final editing and rewriting of this book. It seems strange indeed to submit the final draft of a work on radical social theory to a large and important American publishing house which is part of an even larger complex of corporate power within the total context of America's industrial and military empire." They proceed then to explain that the "disintegration" of the organization (SDS) which they helped to build and the repression of their former friends and comrades made it imperative that an analysis and program foreign to most of the remnants of the American New Left reach the reading public by any means possible. experiences of SDS," say the authors, "ought to be sobering for

our poetic 'community of the faithful' which began as a New Left and which ended in dogmatic posturing and programs which could not be implemented without an apocalyptic revolutionary moment. We have not achieved one single radical reform which transferred power from the corporate elite to the people. The military posture of the Black Panther Party has produced many martyrs but not armed self-defense of the black community; the experiences of the 1960s, with all their pain and struggle, have not left one mass-based organization which has the power to resist either repression or co-optation; some of our friends are dead -- too many; some of our friends are underground in a noble but spurious attempt to make classical terrorism the catalytic force for the creation of a viable revolutionary movement. We who tried most desperately to turn America-the-Obscene into America-the-Beautiful failed miserably and our brothers and sisters are dying as a result of that failure. It is not an easy atmosphere in which to publish a book."

The book's analysis is subsumed into three categories: neocapitalism, new working class, and post-scarcity. From these comes an analysis which argues that capitalism is basically sound, that university students and university-trained professionals are the main revolutionary force, and that all demands for merely material gains are objectively reactionary.

The authors aver that capitalism has successfully overcome class contradictions and the contradictions within the relations of production. The primary contradiction of "neocapitalism" does not lie within the system, but between what the system is and is not: "In capitalist society you have to work in order to live despite the fact that living without working is the potential of capitalist economic-technological development." It is argued that the productivity of machines rather than workers is what now produces wealth, so that there is no longer any need for conflict between workers and owners for the appropriation of value. Therefore, the working class has ceased to be historically progressive, and the main force of history now lies with the most strategically placed "class." the technological aristocracy.

Calvert and Neiman maintain that teachers, social workers, engineers, computer programmers—these people have the strongest awareness of capitalism's contradictory nature because they are the most repressed in terms of their potential for creative work and the lack of creative work available to them. They will enter radical activity and eventually smash the state through an "affirmation of self," i.e., by acting out their own repressed desires.

The authors repeatedly attack the "Old Left." For example, "Old Left parties, still biding their time and hawking their literature to a smaller and smaller audience, continue to wait for the industrial armies of blue-collar workers to wake up, throw out their bad leadership, and follow the communist 'good guys' to revolution (or to peaceful coexistence with the U.S.S.R. as the case might be). As the student movement became an increasingly vital force, the Old Left denounced students as petitbourgeois and encouraged the New Left to calm down some of its revolutionary spirit and find jobs in the factories." The authors contend that since labor "has had its class significance altered," it can be "integrated into the bourgeois social structure." Thus working people as such are an impediment to a revolutionary movement because they are tied to outmoded "forms of consciousness" and their demands in the economic realm simply strengthen capitalist consumerism.

The main task of imperialism, according to the authors, is to force consumer society on the rest of the world. "Third world struggles" are irrevelant to real change because they take place in technologically backward countries.

What about the black struggle within the United States? Calvert and Neiman consider that black workers are not important to production and are not really part of the social system at all but rather discards from it. They assure the reader, however, that there is no racist implication in this assessment: "Every stratum . . . has its place." The black struggle cannot be important in a general revolutionary strategy, since "Black Power . . . is largely negative power to rebel, to burn, to disrupt." And, according to the authors, "Neither the escalation of revolutionary rhetoric nor the multiplication of militant tactics will answer the hard questions which the social complexity of the advanced capitalist world poses."

The authors state that French students, during the unexpected revolutionary upheaval in France during May-June. 1968. "led the way" in proving the concrete possibility of socialist "Suddenly, revolution in an advanced capitalist society. revolution was no longer a question of Third World Liberation and minority struggles in the United States. . . . The lessons of France are still far from being absorbed by the New Left. Many eyes remain fixed on Havana, Hanoi, or Peking for inspiration and guidance. However, increasingly the realization is dawning that the events of France's near revolution are the closest model which we are likely to have in the advanced capitalist world. . . . If there is one fundamental lesson to be learned from the experience of France, it is that the Leninist notion of a 'vanguard party' which will lead the workers to socialism is obsolete and dead-ended."

Neiman and Calvert are appalled that the New Left has reached the stage where it envisions the final triumph of world socialism through a series of guerrilla struggles waged both externally and internally against "the capitalist metropolis" and characterize this perspective as a reversion to the "catastrophic and apocalyptic view of revolution typical of the Old Left." They maintain that despite its pretensions to Marxism-Leninism and its quotes from Mao, the New Left is not following a Marxist theory at all, stating: "If Marxism is a theory of social change and revolution which attempts to define how the internal contradictions of capitalist society will produce the social negation of capitalism, then it must rest primarily on the analysis and understanding of how the forces of negation develop within the capitalist society order. . . . The success or failure of the New Left in the next decade will depend not on its ability to perfect street-fighting techniques, but on its willingness to develop political programs and build alternatives which will involve the vast majority of the American people in a day-to-day struggle for the creation of a new society."

Avowing that the "old liberal advocates of nonviolence" (such as Dr. Martin Luther King) did great damage to the movement, because they obscured issues, the authors state the movement is still living with the confusion they created. "They were wrong," maintain Calvert and Neiman, "to believe that power in a capitalist

society would respond to their moral demands. They were wrong to believe the enemy could be redeemed. . . . The answer, then, is not to be found in converting individual capitalists to our cause. The answer is to identify, isolate, and expose them as a prelude to depriving them of their power. The way to do this is not by convincing people that they should hate capitalists, but rather by breaking down the isolation and separation of the people who aren't capitalists. . . . by building a community which has a different identity and a different set of values." Along this line they stress that conscripted soldiers should in all cases be regarded as potential recruits for the movement, as should police officers, since neither category is composed of the capitalist class. They insist that the fight cannot be built on hatred—neither can it be built strictly on love—but it must be built on the realization of unrealized and frustrated human potential for freedom and creativity.

It is plain to the authors that the task of organized socialists is now one of "upping the ante" by raising increasingly radical demands rather than waiting faithfully for the cataclysmic crisis while developing the correct ideological line. They think it obvious that the greatest weakness of the New Left over the past decade has been its failure to consolidate a mass base on the campuses. The pull of the antiwar movement and the ideological invasion of SDS by the Maoist Progressive Labor Party diverted the organization from the student syndicalist perspective. They project that the effective renewal of the New Left in the 1970s will depend upon the following:

- (1) The development of a program for long-term mass organization on the campuses, fulfilling the need for both control by the base (students, faculty, and staff) and transformation of the content and function of the universities.
- (2) The movement must drop its elitist vanguardism and develop a model of radical activity which links campus struggles organically rather than mechanically to other sectors of society; for example, instead of fighting about wages and hours demands, they must begin to talk with workers in the organized labor movement about workers' and community control and the transformation of productive resources for human need rather than waste and profit.

(3) The values and life style of the youth revolt must be articulated in a manner which speaks directly to the potential in our society for the realization of post-scarcity and creation of the "community of free persons," rather than hiding behind the rhetoric of "socialism, communism, or anarchism."

"We have, as it were," say the authors, "another chance. It may be our last."



W

SAC, New York (100-87235)
Attention: Liaison Section

8/18/71

2/6/

Director, FBI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Eureau. Hark books to attention of the Research Section Domestic Intelligence Division.

from propriet

- 1. "Think Tanks" by Paul Dickson. Atheneum; 10/11/71; \$10.00.
- 2. "The Dattle for Cairo, Illinois" by Charles Koen. The Third Press (Joseph Okpaku Publishing Company, Inc. -- distributed by the Viking Press); October, 1971; \$6.95.
- 1 Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review (Egan)
 1 Mr. M.F. Row (6221 IB)

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NOTE:

Tele. Room .

Book Number One requested by Number One Man T.J. Smith Research Section, for use as reference material in current research project. Book Number Two requested by SA Robert H. Egan, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Extremist Matters.

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Mr. Howard L. Gregory

Dear Mr. Gregory:

Mr. Hoover received your letter on August 17th, with enclosures, and asked me to tell you that we do not have any material which we can send you in response to your The files of the FBI are confidential pursuant to inquiry. regulations of the Department of Justice.

He read the material you forwarded and desired that I let you know there is absolutely no basis for the comment on page 5 of "Some of My Best Friends" to the effect that he has criticized the Jews nor does the quotation on page 4 from his book "On Communism" support the statement you make that he denoted that many of the members of the Communist Party, USA, have Jewish backgrounds. These presumptions of yours are incorrect. He would appreciate your removing from your manuscript your erroneous references.

MAILED 12

AUG 23 1971

FBI.

Sincerely yours,

Helen W. Gandy Secretary

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NOTE: Enclosures are a book inscribed to Mr. Hoover captioned "The Falcon's Disciples" which is about parachuting, reviews of the book and part of a manuscript for the correspondent's proposed book, "Some of My Best Friends," which is to be about the

Jewish domination of our culture. Bufiles indicate no derogatory Sullivan information regarding Mr. Gregory. Inscription in Falcon's Disciples reads "Mr. Hoover: I hope you enjoy the book. Best Wishes Howard." Mr. Gregory misquotes from page 148 of "J. Edgar Hoover on Communism." The favorable comments in correspondent's letter are an obvious attempt to secure the Director's endorse-Casper ment of his forthcoming book, which is self-described as a Ponder criticism of Jews. No specific acknowledgment being made of Rosen inscribed book in view of correspondent's letter. JJH: jkm (3)

Tolson Felt _

Mohr . Bishop. Brennan, C.D. Callahan .

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Howard L. Gregory

August 9, 1971

J. Edgar Hoover c/o The Federal Bureau of Investigation Washington, D.C. 20013

Dear Mr. Hoover:

Book Reviews

Miss Gan Enclosed is a copy of my book "THE FALCON'S DECIPLES". The expert say it is the best book on parachuting ever written (documentation enclosed). One of the things my book does is portray our men in Viet Nam as heroes. The publishing companys treated me like a leper. In frustration I decided to publish it myself. Since it has been printed, many prominent critics (including Dr. Frederick Shroyer, the literary Editor of the Los Angeles Examiner) have stated that it is too good a book to have been subsidized.

Mr. Hoover: Your book "On Communism" should have been America's number one best seller.

The purpose of my letter is not to butter you up, but to ask for your I am presently gathering material for a book, "Some of My Best Friends"; it is a book criticizing the Jewish domination of our culture. The first chapter is titled, "Is it fair to criticize Jews as a group?" which is usually the first road block encountered whenever this subject is brought up (attached are a few pages from the manuscript).

A dubious outfit which calls itself !The National Socialist, White Peoples Party" which I feel certain that the FBI is aware of, is putting out some pretty wild stuff. Just recently I read some of this material and said, "Aha! Suspicions confirmed." The material of closed with a Heil Hitler and some swastikas which automatically put it at a comic book level. The same material without the kooke swastikas is political dynamite. But the question is, where do you separate truth from fiction or passion from honest prose?

If you telephone (213) 443-9455 this "socialist" group plays a record In July they had a record that stated that the Jewish anti-Semitism in Russia is all a big smoke screen and in reality many top Russians are Jews or married to Jews and they named names. Mr. Hopver, the purpose of my letter is a request for documentation to verify this Jewish communist conspiracy. (Names, facts, etc.). I we to expose this conspiracy in an honest, rational manner. Certainly I do not believe that all Jews are evil; the title of my manuscript is, "some of My Best Friends".

NOT RECORDED I realize that it is foolish for me to request certain secret information that the FBI may have access to. On the other hand, there is probably plenty of information that is a matter of public record that the FBI has researched. This is the type of material which I hope you can help me acquire. This material would be used for

XP. PRO

constructive chaticism, not malicious propanda.

Emile Zola (J'accouse) said: "If you shut up the truth and bury it under the ground it will grow and gather to itself such explosive power that the day it bursts through it will blow up everything in its way."

Regardless of your answer, I am proud to be able to correspond with you and I hope you enjoy my book, "THE FALCON'S DISCIPLES" that I would like you to have for your library.

Best wishes,

Howard Fregory

Howard Gregory

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION**
GSA GEN. REG. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bishop 👭

FROM : M A Trings

SUBJECT: 'WINCHELL''

O BY BOB THOMAS BOOK REVIEWS

SYNOPSIS:

Thomas' book is an apparently slightly fictionized, although highly readable, treatment of the life and times of former newspaperman Walter Winchell. The book is replete with references both to the Director and the Bureau, few of which are complimentary but most of which are neutral. Thomas, who apparently is not above dealing fast and loose with the truth, alleges the basis of the friendship between the Director and Winchell was that Winchell deplored the fact that FBI Agents risked their lives for minor pay and no pension during the 1930's and that he brought this to the public's attention. As a result, Congress took notice of Winchell's statements and boosted the Bureau's appropriation as well as expanding its jurisdiction. The Director was therefore grateful to Winchell.

August 27, 1971

Another example of Thomas' lack of proximity with the facts is his capsulized version of the capture of Louis Lepke Buchalter. The facts relating to Lepke's surrender are essentially correct which occurred on August 24, 1939. The author claims, however, that when Winchell called his newspaper, "The Mirror," with the biggest scoop of his career, Winchell's editor said "That's a good story; Walter -- but Hitler just invaded Poland." The fact of the matter is, Poland was invaded by Nazi forces, of course, on September 1, 1939.

The author states that the only persons immune from attack by Winchell in his column were former President Franklin Roosevelt and the Director. He also states that Winchell's friendship with the Director was unquestioning and one of the rare cases of hero worship on Winchell's part.

1 - Mr. Mohr

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Book Review Section -60SEP Domestic Intelligence Division Jones

1 - M. A. Jones

KPW:yrr (7)

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CONTINUED OVER X

CRIME RESEARCH

Air 31 1971

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "WINCHELL"

DETAILS:

The following are specific references both to the Director and the Bureau.

On page 91, the author alleged the basis of the friendship between the Director and Walter Winchell was that Winchell deplored the fact FBI Agents, in the 1930's, risked their lives for minor pay and no pension, and that widows of slain Agents were given scant compensation. As a result of Winchell's activity, Congress took notice and boosted the FBI's appropriation as well as its area of jurisdiction. The Director was therefore grateful to Winchell and he and Winchell formed an enduring friendship. The author then proceeds to describe a fictionalized incident which allegedly occurred in 1934 in Chicago, which cannot be substantiated because the only person named is Winchell, Thomas alleges that when Winchell arrived in Chicago in 1934, he was met by two Agents who advised him that Mr. Hoover had assigned them to protect him while he was in Chicago. Winchell was then also confronted by two additional men who were with the Chicago Police Department, and after being advised by Winchell that he was already accompanied by two FBI Agents, the Chicago policemen replied "Those fairies? What can they do for you?" The author then states two additional men who were cousins of Al Capone, also joined Winchell to protect him. Upon the completion of Winchell's engagement, a party was given for Winchell and his bodyguards from the FBI, the Chicago police, and Al Capone's cousins. When the party ended, one of the Agents, according to the author, told Capone's cousin 'Some day I'm going to shoot you down."

The next pertinent reference to the Director is found on page 108, where Thomas says Winchell bought a \$700 Ford in the 1930's because J. Edgar Hoover had told him that Dillinger used that type of car because it had the most pickup.

On page 114, the old canard concerning a New Year's Eve party in 1936 at the Stork Club is related again. This relates to one Terry Reilly, who was described by the author as a notorious gangland murderer who was on parole for extortion and impersonating an FBI Agent, being asked to pose holding a toy machine gun on the Director. Reilly refused to pose for the picture and left.

M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "WINCHELL"

The author states on page 116, that "no public figure, with the exception of Franklin D. Roosevelt and John Edgar Hoover, was exempt from criticism in the Winchell column."

On page 121, the author states that the Director served as a peacemaker between Winchell and one of his friends, Louis Sobol, whom Winchell was angry at for an alleged slight.

Pages 151 through 153 relate Winchell's activites pertaining to the capture of Louis Lepke Buchalter in 1939. He relates the meeting of Lepke and the Director in New York but then alleges that when Winchell reported the story to his newspaper as the biggest scoop of his career, his editor stated "That's a good story, Walter -- but Hitler just invaded Poland." The author is apparently unaware of the fact Hitler invaded Poland September 1, 1939, and not August 24 or 25, 1939.

On page 194, Thomas states Winchell and the Director were together on December 10, 1946, when they learned of the death of Damon Runyon. He states the Director ultimately suggested something could be done to help other victims of cancer. As a result, the Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research was formed, which by 1970, had resulted in more than 32 million dollars being disbursed to cancer research throughout the world.

The reference on page 201 states that Winchell's friendship with the Director was unquestioning and one of the rare cases of hero worship on the part of Winchell.

On page 213, the author states that on Winchell's visits to Forida and elsewhere, J. Edgar Hoover provided a bodyguard and the fact that the FBI could protect him was the major reason why Winchell never traveled abroad. Thomas again either ignores or is unaware of the fact that Winchell traveled to Africa.

CONTINUED OVER

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M. A. Jones to Bishop Memo RE: "WINCHELL"

On page 228, the author, in considering the relationship between former Senator Joseph McCarthy and Walter Winchell, claims that one of the charges against McCarthy was that he permitted a secret FBI document "to fall into the hands of a gossip columnist." When Winchell was called to Washington to testify, he told the chairman of the committee which was called to investigate charges leveled at Senator McCarthy that he, Winchell, did not recall who gave him the document—and he would not tell if he knew. He added that J. Edgar Hoover advised him he would be jailed if he made the information public, so Winchell burned the papers and flushed them down the toilet of his Washington hotel room.

On page 230, Thomas alleges that shortly after the broadcast by Winchell wherein he mentioned that the number-one star of television was a communist, a conversation ensued between Desi Arnaz and Lucille Ball in which Miss Ball asked her husband why he was so calm about the allegations concerning her. According to the author, Arnaz replied that he had known about it for two weeks because J. Edgar Hoover told him about it at the racetrack and advised Arnaz there was nothing he could do about it.

The last reference to the Director or the Bureau is found on page 245, pertaining to a broadcast by Winchell wherein he listed other famous Americans who did not vote and he stated John Edgar Hoover couldn't vote for President because he lives in the District of Columbia.

BOB THOMAS, AUTHOR:

Thomas apparently is identical with Robert Joseph	
Thomas, columnist and author,	.h6
There is no identifiable information in Bufiles pertaining	.b70
to him and no arrest record could be located.	
RECOMMENDATION:	
For information.	

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OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1982 FDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
UNITED STATES GOORNMENT

Memorandum

то

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DATE:

9/1/71

FROM :

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC: NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 7/20/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of Ten Vietnamese" by SUSAN M. SHEEHAN.

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3 - Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1) 1 - NY (100-87235)

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Temorandum

DIRECTUR, FBI (62-46855)

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC. NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS OBGOK REVIEWS

ReBUlets 7/30/71, 8/13/71 and 8/17/71 & O.K.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of NWho-What-When-Where-How-Why Made Easy" by MONA MC CORMICK. "The Money Givers" by JOSEPH C. GOULDEN. "The Days of Martin Luther King, Jr." by JIM BISHOP.

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- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc.

- NY (100-87235)

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings

AUG 31 1971

8/30/7

DATE:

Mr. C. D. Dromman

G. C. Moore

DOOK EDVIEW "THE BLACK AUGLO-SAYONS" DY MATHAM HAVE EXECUTED INTERS 1 - Mr. V. Sullivan 1 - Mr. C. D. Brennan 9/7/71

1 - Im. G. C. Licore 1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (likes Alto Entler)

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1 - Mr. R. P. Finzel

This is a review of captioned book first published in 1965 and republished in paperback form in 1970 by Collier Rocks, a subsidiary of The Encullan Company, New York, New York. The back is teleg placed in the Euresa Library.

The author, lithen Here, is a sociologist. He formerly tought at Houard University and San Francisco State and was dismissed from both faculties for extremist activities. He currently publishes a morthly magazine "The Black Scholar" which contains articles by black militants as well as general articles pertaining to black culture. He is a Priority II, Security Index subject.

Here devotes his entire bock to criticism, scorn and ridicule of the black middle class. He calls then "Black Augle-Saxons" and claims they have lost their sense of identity and responsibility for the black masses. He criticizes their quest for many, political power and social recognition and claims it is a fruitless effort to gain admittence to white coclety.

Hard's hope is that the "Died: Anglo-Corond" will evertually nove toward militarry and that his criticisms will play a role in this change of direction.

Hara may be a sociologist of sorts but he is weak in bio knowledge of psychology and history. He ignores and confused distinctions between caste and class and totally fails to recognize the natural human desire to excel and improve the human condition.

1 - 62-45095 (Deals Review File)

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ELT 171971 (153)

Microredum C. C. Moore to Mr. C. D. Brenson NE: BOOK REVIEW "THE BLACK ANGLO-SAKONS" BY INTHAN HARE

The recognition afforded accomplished Degrees in the fields of religion, education, arts, entertainment and athletics provides strong notivation for emulation and self-betterment by the young. A growing black middle class would appear to be a normal, healthy process in American cociety and the larger it becomes, the more likely it is that Here's dark hopes will remain unrealized.

Mercion of the FBI

There is no mention of the FM in Hare's book.

ACTION:

For information.

SAC. New York (100-87235)

9-9-71

Attention: Liaison Section Director. FDI (62-46855)

PURCHASE OF BOOKS ODOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly, when available, one copy each of the following books for use of Burcau. Lark books to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

TWO Look for He in the Whirlwind: The Collective Autobiography of the New York 21." (Introduction by Haywood Burns, National Director, National Conference of Black Lawyers.) Random House; September, 1971; \$8.95 MELCE.

Together: A Reporter's Journey into the New Black Politics" by L. H. Whittemore. Morrow; September. 1971; \$6.95

- Extremist Intelligence Section (Noute through for revi (G. C. Hoore)

1 - Mr. M. F. Roy. 6221 IB

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NOTE:

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with assignments relating to Extremist Latters general. Books will be filed in Eureau Library.

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1 - Mr. H. F. Row, 6221 IB

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NOTE:

Book requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Pomestic Intelligence Division, for review in connection with Extremist Matters general. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

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Miss A. M. Butler

SAC, Atlanta

9-9-71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

purchase of books BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of publication "The Black College in a Time of Revolution" by Richard K. Barksdale, for use of Bureau. This publication is available from the Center for African and Afro-American Studies at Atlanta University for 35¢ a copy. Mark publication to attention of the Research Section. Domestic Intelligence Division.

1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review

(G. C. Moore)

1 - Lr. H. F. Row, 6221 IB

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NOTE:

Publication requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Extremist Entters general. Publication will be filed as enclosure to review.

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9/9/71

(62-46855)Director, FDI

PURCHASE OF BOOKE BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following publications for use of Bureau. Mark publications to attention Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

- "The Nigger Cycle," by Kuweka Amiri Zwandishe. Broadbide Press, 12651 Old Mill Place, Detroit, Michigan dezes; v.20
- Long Rap/Componly known as a poetic essay," Broadside Press; 0.50 Carolyn U. Zodgers. USA

AMB: amt (6)

NOTE:

Publications requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Intelligence Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review relating to Extremist Matters general. Publications will be filed in Bureau Library.

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1 - Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (G.C. Moore) 1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

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ATTN:

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE:

9/14/71

FROM

RESEARCH SECTION DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBulets, 7/30/71, 9/9/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of Washington Plans and Agressive War" by RALPHOSTAVINS; Look for Me in the Whirlwind: The Collective Autobiography of the New York 21"; "Together: A Reporter's Journey into the New Black Politics" by L.H. WHITTEMORE; and Frantz Fanon" by DAVIO CAUTE.

16 SEP 16 1971

Bureau (Encls. 4)

- New York

RJL:cs (3)

RESEARCE

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

Memorandum

: MR. E. S. MILLE

FROM

MR. G. C. MOORE BOOK REVIEWS

"A RAP ON RACE " BY

MARGARET MEAD AND JAMES BALDWIN

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

DATE: September 17, 1971

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler)

1 - Miss BarbaraDorsey

1 - Mr. L. G. Brockman

Sovars

Tele. Room Holmes .

Sullivan

Callahan Casper Conrad

Cleveland

This is a review of captioned book, published in 1971 by J. B. Lippincott Company. The book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Synopsis:

."A Rap On Race" represents a tape-recordéd dialogue between Margaret Mead, renowned anthropologist and author, and James Baldwin, well-known Negro author. Each expressed views concerning various issues such as their early childhood, slavery, Christianity, New Guinea, South Africa, Israel, Women's Lib, Huey Newton, the English language and the black bourgeoise. Both Mead and Baldwin agreed they had to be clearheaded as possible about all human beings. Baldwin believes our society is on edge of absolute chaos.

Details: (

Review of Bureau Files: HEREN 15 UNO STIED

Margaret Mead, born 12/16/01 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, is Curator Emeritus of Ethnology at the American? Museum of National History in New York City. She is a renowned anthropologist and author.

When Mead was being considered for employment as an anthropologist by the United States Public Health Service, an investigation during 1948 under the Loyalty of Government Employees Program revealed she had been affiliated with several communist front organizations. Later when she was an applicant with the World Health Organization, investigation under the Loyalty of Employees of the United Nations disclosed Mead reportedly was a close associate of several individuals who were known members of communist front groups.

62-46855 (Book Review File)

1 - 62-108763 (James Baldwin)

1 - 100-386818 (Margaret Mead)

CONTINUED - OVER

i " LA.

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller

RE: BOOK REVIEW, "A RAP ON RACE," BY MARGARET MEAD AND JAMES BALDWIN

When being considered for employment as a consultant with the Department of State in 1963, Mead indicated she had participated in various events which she later found to be communist controlled and that she had contact with individuals who were later publicly declared to be communists or members of communist front organizations.

James Arthur Baldwin, a well-known American Negro author, born 8/2/24 at New York City, has been connected with several Communist Party front organizations. He has lent his name to subversive causes and is an advocate of the black power movement in the United States. He has been critical of the Director. Baldwin is included on the Security Index.

Book Review:

This book represents a dialogue between Margaret Mead and James Baldwin, which was entirely tape-recorded in 1970. Each author relates views concerning issues such as their early childhood, slavery, Christianity, New Guinea, South Africa, Israel, Women's Lib, Huey Newton of the Black Panther Party, the English language and the black bourgeois. Baldwin is of opinion no one assumes any responsibility in our country and that our society is on the edge of absolute chaos. Both Mead and Baldwin agreed they had to be clearheaded as possible about all human beings. At times Mead and Baldwin showed anger as he was accused of mouthing anti-Semitic nonsense and Baldwin accused Mead of being one of his victimizers since she is white. Mead indicated she could not possibly be a racist because of her impeccable upbringing. Baldwin related that he could not be an anti-Semite since one of his best friends is Jewish.

Mention of the FBI:

On page 154 in discussing ethnic identification in the United States, Mead asked, "What about the Italians who are picketing the FBI as being unfair to Italians because they are persecuting the Mafia?" Baldwin had no comment.

Mead undoubtedly is referring to picketing of our New York Office on a number of occasions within the past several years by an Italian. American group led by Joseph A. Colombo, Sr.

ACTION: For information.

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OPTIONAL	FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962	EDITION
GSA GEN.	REC. NO. 27

UNITED STATES GOV NMENT

Memorandum

TO

FROM

Miller

5010-106

Mr. R. D. Cotter COC

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter

DATE: 9/30/71

1 - Administrative Policy

Folder

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

Mohr Bishop Miller, E.S. Callahan _ Casper Conrad Dalbey Cleveland Ponder. Rosen Tavel Walters Sovers Tele, Room Holmes Gandy

Tolson Felt

Sullivan

المعتمر: SUBJECT BOOK REVIEW CONTROL DESK EVALUATION RESEARCH SECTION

PURPOSE:

To evaluate Book Reviews Program and to set out its purposes and annual statistics.

BACKGROUND:

Book Review Control Desk, established 1/59, functions as central control for books to be purchased and maintains book review index which includes pending and completed reviews and other data pertinent to individual reviews. Records of book reviews maintained in control file 62-46855. of books brought to the attention of Administrative Division. Instructions regarding Book Review Control Desk included in Section 62, Manual for Bureau Supervisors. Book Review Control Desk performs valuable service -- it eliminates duplication in purchase and review of books, enables Seat of Government personnel to obtain quickly copies of reviews for because of the copies of reference, and frequently alerts personnel to publication of new books pertinent to work and operations of Bureau.

STATISTICS:

During period of 9/30/70 through 9/30/71, a of 129 books was received.

OCT 5 1971 Total books reviewed -- 69 Total books received for reference purposes

The majority of the reviews conducted (37) were done by the Extremist Intelligence Section. These reviews concerned extremist and related matters, a timely subject of investigation by the Bureau. Status report will be submitted next year

RECOMMENDATION:

That the Book Review Program be continued.

Mr. E. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

-BOOK REVIEUS "FROM THE DEAD LEVEL. MALCOLM X AND ME" BY HAKIM JAMAL EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan 1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

9/22/71

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss A. Butler)

1 - Miss B. Dorsey

1 - Mr. J. O. Ingram

This is a review of captioned book, published by Andre Deutsch in 1971, London, England. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Author of the book is Hakim Jamal, true name Allen Donaldson, a black extremist Security Index subject. Bureau files show Jamal, a Negro male, was chairman of Malcolm X Organization of Afro-American Unity which is also known as Malcolm X Foundation. This organization desires to enshrine the name of black extremist Malcolm X in the minds of black people of /merica and the world. Jamal has traveled throughout the world spreading his black extremist philosophy.

Captioned book consists of 240 pages which was published in London, England, and released July, 1971. Jamal, born in Boston in 1931, admits that he was a heroin addict, an alcoholic, and an exconvict until he joined the Nation of Islam (NOI). joined NOI and became a black muslim under the tutelage of Malcolm X. He recounts that Malcolm X, who was born Malcolm Little, instilled pride in thousands of ghetto blacks. He writes that Malcolm X, raised in the ghetto, was a heroin addict and a juvenile delinquent in the Boston ghettos. Malcolm X split with Elijah Muhammad, leader of the NOI, over a moral issue after two of Muhammad's secretaries became pregnant. After Malcolm X left the black muslims he began to turn away from the teachings of Elijah Muhammad. He said that he had been wrong in teaching blacks to hate all white men. Malcolm X had related that from 12-46855

I - 100-444622 (Hakim Jamal) (1) - 62-46855 (Book Review File) JOI:acs (9)

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1971

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CHICANIAL ENGINE

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller
Re: Book Review
"From the Dead Level, Malcolm X and Me"

the time that he split with Elijah Muhammad he knew he was marked for death and he would be killed by his own black brothers. Jamal said that Malcolm X was truly able to make the black man feel proud of himself and he told them to take pride in being black. Malcolm X was shot to death while addressing a rally in New York in February, 1965, reportedly over a dispute between he and Elijah Muhammad. Jamal, throughout the book, indicated that the black man needed the words and the leadership of Malcolm X and Jamal states that he is attempting to spread the teachings of Malcolm X where his teachings will not be a testament of despair.

The FBI is not mentioned in captioned book.

ACTION:

For information.

SIC, Con Trancisco (103-08080)

10/5/71

Director, THE (CH-45555)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

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You are authorized to obtain discreptly, for use of Marcau, one capy of the following book. Mark best to attention of Maccarch Section, Denotic Intelligence Division.

"The fraction Deports fore Devolete in the Mictory of U.S. - China Malations," by Lebort Stempt Corride. Published carifor in 1971, by Contor for Chinoco Studies, University of California. Cost of been not Materia.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review) (O'Brien)

1 - Mr. H. F. Row, 6221 IB

1 - 100-267360 (Ameracia)

ALD: vlb

NOTE:

Book requested by SA F. X. O'Brien, Chinese Unit, NIS, for review relating to work assignments. Cost of book is not known-but believed not to be exorbitant. Book will be filed in Eureau Library.

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Ro Bishop Miller, E.S. Casper.

Conrad Dalbey Cleveland Ponder -Rates Tavel

Walters Soyars Tele, Room Mr. E. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

BOOK REVIEW

1 - Mr. W. C. Sullivan

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller 9/21/71

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss A. Butler)

1 - Miss B. Dorsey

1 - Mr. W. C. Patterson

VOJYSSEY; JOURNEY THROUGH BLACK_AMERICA" BY EARL AND MIRIAM SELDY

ENTREMIST MATTERS

Mu Ku

The purpose of this memorandum is to present a review of captioned book edited by Earl and Miriam Selby, published by G. 1 rutnam's Sons, New York, New York, in 1970. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Bureau files indicate Earl Selby was formerly editor and columnist for "The Evening Bulletin," a daily thiladelphia, tennsylvania, newspaper. Bureau files contain no information identifiable with Miriam Selby.

The Selbys, who are white, within a two-year period beginning in late Fall, 1968, interviewed over 300 blacks in 21 states and the District of Columbia and traveled 46,500 miles attempting to find what the blacks really think and want. Those interviewed represented all sections of the country and all walks of life.

Howard

The interviews, selected to give greatest possible range, revealed numerous incidents of racial discrimination, police brutality, and oppression of the blacks. The main desire expressed was the right to be free and equal; however, they differed in their opinions as to the means in achieving these objectives. For example: A former Black Panther Party officer in Chicago, Illinois, who is now deceased, Fred Hampton, demanded the blacks assert themselves now; Andrew Young, a former Southern Christian Leadership Council executive, advocates non-violent measures; Harard Hoore, a Student National Coordinating Committee attorney, Stated Object has to be a revolution and by

+ 62-46855 (Book Review File)

WC::acs (8)

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REG-41 CONTINUED - OVER 975

Memorandum to Nr. E. S. Miller Re: Book Review "Cdyssey: Journey Through Black America"

any means necessary; Maynard Jackson, vice mayor Atlanta, Georgia, says, "It is not going to do us any good to elect somebody just because he is black, if in fact he is going to sell out. Real freedom for blacks will come when we have a say-so, with tangible, visible power, in all things that affect us."

The FBI is mentioned specifically during the interview of Dr. Earle Garcison, a black dentist and official in the Omaha Urban League, the in mentioning the FBI included it in his criticism of the "White Establishment," not the FBI as an organization, formt attacking source of Omaha violence.

The authors feel there are no "pat solutions" to the racial problem. The authors admitted being shaken by their experience and were discouraged by the barrier between the races which they speculated may be getting wider. These interviews give an excellent insight into the lives of the blacks and their thoughts. The general thrust is that whites will ignore blacks until cities are burned and people are killed. Blacks are no longer begging for equality but are actively working to achieve it themselves.

ACTION:

For information.

-22 (Rev. 1-22-60) Federal Buregu Avestigation Records Branc Name Searching Unit - Room 6527 Service Unit - Room 6524 Forward to File Review Attention __ Return to _ Supervisor Room Ext. Type of References Requested: Regular Request (Analytical Search) All References (Subversive & Nonsubversive) Subversive References Only Nonsubversive References Only Main _____ References Only Type of Search Requested: Restricted to Locality of -Exact Name Only (On the Nose) Variations Buildup Subject . Birthdate & Place Address _ Localities _ Searcher ____ Date . Initials/ Prod. FILE NUMBER SERIAL

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ir. C. S. Miller

G. C. Moore

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1 - Mr. W. G. Gullivan

1 - Mr. M paca (L. J. (druottotto) 9/21/71

1 - 1ir. 2. S. Miller

I - Mr. G. C. Moore

1 - lir. R. D. Cottor (Hes Alta Dutler)

1 - Miss B. G. Dorsey

I - Ix. II. Atkinson

This is a review of captioned book, an autobiography by Levis Green Robinson, published in 1970 by Robinson under nave of Green and Sons. The book is being placed in the Eureau Library.

SYMOFSIS:

This autobiography allegedly recreates Robinson's struggle against bigotry and oppression. It alleges "Hough riote" in Cleveland in July, 1966, were precipitated by police and not by cheete youths with them he was associated. The book is slanted against law enforcement and may emaggerate the significance of Hobinson's role in black commity in Cleveland. Robinson is included on Decurity Inden. During interview with Dureau Agents on 10/8/64, Robinson expressed belief racial situation will not be resolved without recording to violence and such violence would probably consist of "sniper tacties" from rooftop positions. Cleveland police reported the "Hough riots" were largely brought Cleveland police reported the "Hough riots" were largely brought about by young blacks associated with Robinson. He referred to put in a factual tenner on two occasions. In four other references he disrepresented our jurisdiction and made false and ridiculous allegations, including charge we intimidated voters by conducting investigation of his activities just prior to elections for Cleveland City Councilmen in 1965.

ACCION:

For information.

100-662679 · 62-46055 (Dool: Neview File)

Ma: cal 5800715197

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McMorandes to Mr. E. S. Miller ke: Book Review "The Helding of a Han" By Lewis Green Robinson 100-442879

DETAILS:

REVIEW OF BUREAU FILES:

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Robinson is included in the Security Index. He was an aggressive and militant black leader in Cleveland and one of the leading exponents of black power. He played a prominent and well publicized role in confrontations with Cleveland police and city government concerning civil rights issues.

Indian evers Rifle Club for purpose of affording protection to civil rights workers if police failed to do so. Larticipents participated in training to become effective rifle marksmen. He was active in organizing and directing the activities of the Freedom Fighters in Cleveland, a civil rights group seeking greater employment opportunities for blacks. Buring 1964 at a Freedom Fighters meeting, he stated that group did not subscribe to a theory of nonviolence and it did not "believe in turning the other check."

During interview with Duronu Agents on 10/8/64, Robinson expressed his belief that racial cituation will not be resolved without resorting to violence. He felt such violence would probably consist of "sniger tactics" from rooftop positions.

Rouse in Cleveland from Cetober, 1964, until June, 1966. Cleveland police have reported the "Hough riots" in July, 1986, were largely brought about by young blacks associated with the JET House.

Michorandem to Mr. E. S. Miller Ke: Book Review > "The Making of a Mon" By Lewis Green Robinson 100-442879

HOOK REVIEW:

This autobiography allegedly recreates Robinson's struggle to break out of the mold allegedly cast for the black in /merica by the dominant white society. It reportedly documents bigotry and oppression that he experienced in the Midwest and biassachusetts after fleeing the South because of limited opportunities. It reports in a most favorable light his particleation in civil rights activities in the Cleveland area and alleges "Hough riots" were precipitated by the police and youths associated with the JFK House did not participate. The book is slanted particularly against law enforcement and may exaggerate the significance of Robinson's role in the black community in Cleveland.

ILLATION OF THE FUI:

Robinson, on page 61, reported many people in 1961 couldn't understand why FEI did nothing when blacks were being beaten during civil rights violence in the South. Although an attorney, Robinson is fully aware the FDI is an investigative and not a protective-type agency and he obviously bent the truth so as to east the FBI in unfavorable light.

Fage 98 revealed Nobinson advised blacks interested in forming a rifle club not to reveal their true identities as there was probably an FBI informant present.

Page 115 indicated an alleged civil rights violation by members of the Cleveland, Ohio, Police Department had been referred to the FBI and page 117 revealed the FBI was investigating the "brutality by Cleveland police."

Michorandum to Mr. h. S. Miller Re: Book Review "The Making of a Man" By Lewis Green Robinson 100-442879

Page 136 reported producers of a Gleveland television program had been warned by either FBI or Cleveland Police Department Subversive Squad "not to have Robinson or any of his people on the station any more." Cleveland Office previously advised this charge is false.

rage 137 implied that the FBI interferred in Robinson's compaign for election as Cleveland City Councilman in 1965 by conducting an active investigation of his activities just prior to the voting. He claimed he telephonically contacted Cleveland FBI Office and asked to speak to the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) to determine they he was being investigated. He concluded FBI inquiries were only being made to scare voters and to insure they would not vote for him. He alleged the FBI, through their investigation of him, was taking "sides in partison politics," particularly since FBI inquiries concerning him were terminated immediately after the election.

Robinson's charges and innucades are ridiculous. Our files reveal Robinson endeavored to telephonically contact S/C at Cheveland on 9/17/65 and left a telephone number where he could be contacted. Efforts, thereafter, to locate Robinson at this number were unsuccessful. During 1965 we did conduct investigation concerning Robinson's involvement in black entremist matters and particularly in relation to his formation of the Medgar Lyers Rifle Club.

Page 143 related Robinson was arrested 1/22/66 by Gleveland Police Department and he telephonically contacted Cleveland FUI to register a complaint against the Cleveland Folice Department. He reported the FBI "refused to come out and investigate. I told the Agent to go to Hississippi and join his segregationist cousins."

Memorandus to Mr. B. S. Miller Ne: Book Leview "The Making of a Men" By Lewis Green Mobinson 100-442379

Our files reveal Robinson telephonically furnished our Gleveland Office with information he alleged was a civil rights violation by a member of the Cleveland Folice Department and such data was disseminated to the Department of Justice. No request for additional investigation was received from the Department.

TO

FROM

JVA:ssa (10)

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

10/13/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

> You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

"The I. Q. Argument" by H. J. Eysenck. The Library Press, 50 Liberty Avenue, Freeport, New York 11520 (distributed by World Publishing); \$5.95; available now at bookstores.

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB: mb1 mbl **(5)**

NOTE:

Book requested by Number One Man T. J. Smith, Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review. Book will be filed in Bureau Library.

MAILED 10

- J/1 FBI

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classification placed on the document was done so by Navasky. OCT 8 1971 1 - Mr. Felt 1 - Mr. Mohr 1 - M. A. Jones

the author alleges the Director released a "top secret" document to the press, Kennedy's authorization, without declassifying it. The fact is, the document was never classified in the first place, and the only security

1 - Mr. Rosenwa 1 - Mr. Cleveland 1 - Mr. Bishop 1 - Book Review - Domestic Intelligence Division CRIME RESEARCH

10

FROM

(SYNOPSIS CONTINUED - OVER)

Allegations are also made that the Bureau had no knowledge, interest, or desire to learn about organized crime prior to Kennedy's arrival. The author apparently is unaware Kennedy did not assume office until January 21, 1961, and in testimony before the appropriations committee in February, 1960 -- nearly a full year before Kennedy's arrival -- the Director spoke of over 160 special conferences held by the Bureau in 1959 concerning organized crime.

In the second chapter entitled "Civil Rights: The Movement and the General," Navasky repeats the tedious tirades of earlier critics of the Bureau that the FBI failed to provide protective services for civil rights activists, despite our lack of jurisdiction to do so, and the old cliche that Southern field offices were staffed with Southern Agents who had close contacts with local law enforcement officials. Of course, all of these allegations have been made and evidence introduced in the public record to dispute them previously.

RECOMMENDATION:

None. For information.

Jot gift

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(DETAILS CONTINUED - OVER)

- 1a -

DETAILS

"Kennedy Justice" is written by Victor S. Navasky and published by the Atheneum Publishing House, New York. It is an attack on the Director and the Bureau of major proportion, the total fabric of which consists of the threads of half truths, insinuations and outright lies, woven in a clever and lucid style. The first one-third of the book, entitled "The Code of the FBI," belies the author's assertion made in 1968 when he wrote the Bureau and requested an interview with the Director stating it was not his intention to do a "hatchet job" on the Bureau. Navasky has obviously outgrown the hatchet and is now using a double-bladed ax.

Navasky's specific charges included, but are not limited to the following: he charges the FBI lied to then Deputy Attorney General Byron White concerning authorization for the Bureau's microphone surveillance policies. All of these charges have been aired and refuted in public, but in an attempt to bolster his weakened argument, Navasky contended that the notification sent by the Bureau to the Department was not flagged in any way and therefore arrived with other routine papers in a way calculated to be overlooked by the Deputy Attorney General. This statement is totally untrue and the memorandum to Mr. White dated 5/4/61, was forwarded to him in contemplation of the Attorney General's appearance before the Senate Subcommittee on Constitutional Rights. It sets forth the Bureau's policy on microphone surveillances and included verbatim the concluding paragraph of former Attorney General Brownell's memorandum which contains the authorization. The memorandum to White first discusses the Bureau's use of microphones in the internal security field as well as major criminal activities including those of top hoodlums and criminals. The Bureau's memorandum was entitled "Technical and Microphone Surveillances" and was duly mailed to the Deputy Attorney General in accordance with established procedure.

The second major accusation of Navasky, is that the FBI tricked former Attorney General Kennedy to sign an authorization for technical surveillances on August 17, 1961, by reporting to him that this was a requirement of the New York telephone company. This statement is totally and completely without foundation in that the telephone company did specifically over the years require that a letter be furnished to that company

1964.

each time a special telephone line was leased by the FBI and that such a lease arrangement be approved by the Attorney General. This matter was discussed with Mr. Kennedy who was sent a copy of the proposed letter setting forth the procedure for obtaining a lease line and he signed the letter indicating his approval.

As a corollary to the previous accusation, Navasky attempted to buttress his "leaning tower of fallibility" with the additional charge that the Director released the Attorney General's authorization with Mr. Kennedy's signature without going through declassification procedures in a letter written in December, 1966, to Representative H.R. Gross. Navasky states that this authorization was "top secret" now but it appears the classification was fixed by him. His statement, of course, is completely false in that the authorization of FBI procedures by Mr. Kennedy was not classified in any way and therefore required no procedure in declassifying it. The fact that former Attorney General Kennedy was fully aware of FBI microphone practices is fully documented in numerous Bureau files, and has been aired ad nauseam by the critical press, which only serves to underline the author's deliberate misstatement of facts, lack of scholarship, and his concentrated attempt to smear the reputation of the Director and the Bureau.

Navasky's lack of competent sources is further exhibited by the allegation that the principal reason the Bureau tapped the telephone of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., was because of King's association with a lawyer named Stanley Levison. Navasky contends that Levison is not now, was not, and probably never had been a member of the Communist Party and the Government eventually decided it was wrong in its suspicions about him. This statement is so blatantly false it is almost as though Navasky was willfully providing evidence for his exercise in futility. We have known through a highly sensitive top level informant for a considerable period of time that Levison was a secret member of the
a considerable period of time that Levison was a secret member of the Communist Party, USA (CPUSA) for years dating back to the 1940's. He
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We also know through this informant that in Levison broke from the CPUSA

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The theme, omitting the false accusations of the author, in "The Code of the FBI" is that the Bureau is a secret society which has mastered new technology and has the power to define its own jurisdiction. These three points coupled with the Bureau's relations with Congress, the fact that it has files on so many persons, and its assertions that it is involved in national security, all made it an organization which could not be controlled by the limited abilities of Mr. Kennedy, who was basking in the political spotlight of his brother, the President, in the political arena.

Navasky makes numerous errors in his tedious tirade which are easily proven false. Illustrative of this is his claim that the necktie used in tying up Alvin Karpis is "available for viewing in the FBI museum." The necktie has never been part of the display on the tour route and it goes without saying that the Bureau has no museum. He also alleges that when Kennedy arrived at the Department, the Director did not believe there was any such thing as a national crime syndicate. It should be noted Attorney General Kennedy did not take office until January 21, 1961, although on February 11, 1960, a full year prior to the arrival of Kennedy, the Director testified before the House Subcommittee on Appropriations and referred to a series of over 160 special FBI Law Enforcement Conferences to combat organized crime and racketeering in 1959, a full two years prior to Kennedy's arrival.

Navasky's book is replete with inaccuracies and false accusations too numerous to mention, the majority of which have been repudiated on the public record previously. The one exception is found in Chapter two entitled "Organized Crime" wherein he alleged in the Fall of 1958, 25 numbered copies of an FBI report on the Mafia, the first and only time the FBI has acknowledged the Mafia's existence, were distributed to the top 25 officials in Government concerning law enforcement. The day after they were circulated, the Director had every copy recalled and destroyed and denounced the report as "baloney." In such a brief passage, Navasky has managed to make four major errors. To begin with, he apparently is referring to the two volume monograph entitled "Mafia," which was published and distributed in July rather than the Fall of 1958. Secondly, a numbered copy of this monograph went to the Attorney General and was the only copy disseminated outside the Bureau. It was recalled nearly two months later on 9/5/58, and not the day after they were circulated as Navasky had previously stated in his unfounded accusation, because a telephone call from

columnist Victor Resiel indicated its existence had been leaked to the press. Finally, it is obvious that if the Director had disapproved of the contents of this monograph, it never would have been published in the first place.

In Chapter three, entitled "Civil Rights, the Movement and the General," Navasky makes a number of statements which have been previously shown to be erroneous in the public record. He attempts to take the FBI to task for not providing protective services for civil rights activists in the South, but then muddles his own argument by acknowledging the FBI has no jurisdiction to provide bodyguard services. He reports the often heard allegations that prior to Kennedy's appointment as Attorney General, only Southern Agents who had close ties with local law enforcement were assigned to the Southern offices.

The entire argument of Navasky as it pertains to the role of the FBI in the Civil Rights chapter is negated by his necessity of referring to our success, i.e. discovery of the three slain civil rights workers, etc. In an attempt to fabricate further accusations, the remaining six chapters of the book found in Parts Two and Three which are captioned "The Code of the Ivy League Gentlemen," and "The Code of the Kennedys," make only passing references to the Director and the Bureau, and contain nothing new, startling, or faintly objective.

VICTOR S. NAVASKY:

	was graduated from Swarthmore Colleg	zе
in 1954, and attended Yale Law School	(1956-59) during which time he was	
engaged in the publishing business.		
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From 1959 to 1961, he served as an assistant to Governor Mennen Williams of Michigan. In 1961, he was an editorial consultant for the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, Washington, D. C.

In my memorandum to you dated 3/22/68, captioned "Victor S. Navasky, 27 Washington Square North, New York, New York, Request To Interview Assistant to the Director DeLoach," it was noted that Navasky had

written to former Assistant to the Director DeLoach advising that he is writing a book on the Department of Justice under Attorney General Robert Kennedy, and noted that while his work will not be an "authorized" account, he hoped that Mr. DeLoach would afford him an interview in order to have the benefit of Mr. DeLoach's impressions and observations concerning the FBI's relationship with Mr. Kennedy during his tenure as Attorney General. Since it was felt that there was a good chance that Navasky's book would be a fast-commission book designed to extoll the accomplishments of Kennedy and possibly be antagonistic toward the FBI, it was recommended and approved that Mr. DeLoach decline to be interviewed by Mr. Navasky.

In a subsequent letter to Mr. DeLoach, again requesting an opportunity to interview him, which request was denied, Navasky noted that he would be less than honest if he did not concede that as a result of his Yale Law School training and his past membership in the American Civil Liberties Union, he would approach his study with certain predispositions about some of the FBI's activities.

In my memorandum to you dated 10/21/70, captioned "The Government and Martin Luther King," by Victor Navasky, that portion of the book pertaining to King was reviewed, as it had been published as a separate article in "Monocle" magazine.

Navasky is one of the individuals who is doing a paper on "Electronic Surveillance" for the conference on the FBI being sponsored by the Committee For Public Justice and the Woodrow Wilson School of Princeton University on October 29-30, 1971.

"ATHENEUM PUBLISHERS, NEW YORK"

This firm was investigated by us in 1965 for a possible violation of hterstate Transportation of Obscene Matter based on a request received from the Department pertaining to publication by the firm of a filthy novel entitled, "Can I Get There By Candlelight." The results of our investigation were furnished to the Department, which requested no additional investigation in mid 1965.



SAC, Minneapolis

10/13/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

OPURCHASE OF BOOKS
BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy of the following book for use of Bureau. Mark book to attention of the Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

10 d' 10

"1971 Desk Copy Edition, Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure and Appellate Procedure" West Publishing Company, 50 Kellogg Boulevard, St. Paul, Minnesota 55102; \$9.50.

1 - Nationalities Intelligence Section (Route through for review)
(Decker)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB

AMB: mb1

NOTE:

Book is requested by Number One Man A. J. Decker, NIS, Domestic Intelligence Division. Book will be retained in NIS as a ready reference.

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1 - ik. A. Rosen

1 - Mr. D. D. Miller

1 - Mr. G. C. Hoore

Mr. E. S. Miller

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C. C. ibora

DOM REVIEW
"FRANTZ FATOR"
BY DAVID CAUTE
LATROHEST HATTERS

10/13/71

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Mes Alta Butler)

1 - Mes Barbara Parsey

1 - Mr. M. P. Pinzel

This is a review of captioned book published in 1970 by The Viking Press, New York, New York. The book is being placed in the Eurocu Library.

The author, Pavid Caute, is a former Oxford University professor who has written extensively on French intellectual history. Sureau files have no information concerning the author, however, his wetherdology bears the larmist steep. He is no friend of the United States or of a free society.

Coute's book is a brief, disorganized biographical ecopy on the life and work of Frantz Faron, a limitinique born block intellectual. Educated in Franco in psychiatry and modicine, Feron subsequently became a radical revolutionary, championing the cause of Algerian independence. A philosophical disciple of lari limit and Jean Paul Santra, he presched global revolt of blocks against white colonial rule. He is the author of "The Wretched of the Earth," a book often quoted and misquoted by Stokely Carrichael and other black power advecates, both foreign and demostic.

Faron's importance has been inflated into exaggerated dimensions by the need of block revolutionaries for philosophical justification and leadership.

Referral/Consult

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Memorardum G. C. Moore to Mr. D. S. Miller RD: DOOK REVIEW "FRANTZ FANO." BY DAVID CHITE

Mention of the FBI

There is no restion of the FNI in Coute's book.

ACTION:

For information.

Mr. E. S. Miller

R. D. Cotter

1 - Mr. 1 en

1 - Mr. Mar

1 - Mr. Bishop

1 - Mr. E.S. Miller 10/13/71

1 - Mr. Cotter

1 - Mr. J.M. Sizoo

1 - Mr. Recer

1 - Miss A.M. Butler

BOOK REVIEWS "THE DAYS OF MARTIN LUTHER KING, JR." BY JIM BISHOP RESEARCH MATTER

Captioned book, published in Summer, 1971, relates the life and death of Martin Luther King, Jr., and the path of the civil rights movement during King's lifetime. The author is Jim Bishop who, although considered somewhat pompous, has been commendatory of the Director and the Bureau in the past and with whom we worked, with the Director's authority, when he was writing a previous book "The Day Kennedy Was Shot." In his book on King, Bishop lists the FBI on page 498 as a source he drew from for the In accordance with the Director's wishes as noted in a Bishop to Deloach memorandum, 6/1/70, the author was advised that the Bureau could not furnish him classified information regarding his communist and subversive connections.

In Jones to Bishop memorandum, 12/10/70, the Director authorized furnishing the author only public source data concerning those matters and the Director's meeting with King in 12/64. The book will be maintained in the Bureau Library.

OTHER: Withheld under court order The Book

The book portrays King as a "small man with a fine mentality and a massive ego" who considered himself a black Moses and a black Gandhi and sympathized with the economic philosophy of Karl Marx. King, according to Bishop, was a "creature of the flesh" whose private morals did not match his jublic image. is also shown to have been an opportunist who used the theme of nonviolence to further his personal goals, allowing others to perform acts of courage while he basked in the spotlight of the mass media. Bishop notes some of the positive results of the civil rights demonstrations in which King participated, but his research and writing pin down the fact that King was less than the man his adulators followed.

- 62-46855

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176 OCT 26 1971 JMS:amt

CONTINUED - OVER

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED 288,030 DATE 1617/BB BYSPSCILOMS Memorandum to Mr. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Days of Martin Luther King, Jr."
By Jim Bishop

Mention of the FBI

Bishop's book contains a number of favorable references to the Director and the Bureau, including praise (page 76) for the Bureau's efforts to locate King's assassin, James Earl Ray and (page 349) for the investigative work which led to the Bureau's identification of those involved in the murder of the three civil rights workers near Philadelphia, Mississippi, in 1964.

While Bishop is complimentary, there are several places in the book in which Bishop criticizes the Bureau. For instance, on page 65 he says the FBI was slower than the Memphis Police Department in responding to King's assassination. Bishop fails to mention that local authorities, not the FBI, had the primary jurisdiction inasmuch as the offense was murder.

Bishop mentions (page 359) the FBI's electronic surveillance established to detect King's subversive associations and notes that the Bureau could have been more selective by deleting information on King's personal escapades from reports sent to high Government officials.

Bishop discusses (pages 359-361) the press conference between the Director and women journalists on 11/18/64 at which the Director referred to King as "the most notorious liar in the country." In connection with this comment about King, Bishop characterizes the Director as the "Holy of Holies of Justice," adding that the Johnson administration tried unsuccessfully to have the Director retract the words. Bishop also states that the Director was "imperious and mysterious" in his 12/4/64 meeting with King and claims that the "animosity of J. Edgar Hoover directed itself more to the personal life of Dr. King than to his public existence." Bishop also questions again at this point the propriety of FBI telephone taps that relate to King's personal activities.

Bishop (pages 465, 471-477) believes that James Earl Ray, admitted slayer of King, was hired to kill King by a man known as "Raoul," although Bishop provides only circumstantial evidence to substantiate this belief. In this connection, no information

CONTINUED - OVER

- 1 Na. 1

Memorandum to Mr. Miller
Re: Book Review
"The Days of Martin Luther King, Jr."
By Jim Bishop

has been developed in our investigation to substantiate Ray's involvement in a conspiracy plot to kill King.

RECOMMENDATION:

For information.

SAC, New York (100-87235) Attention: Liaison Section

10/15/71

Director, FBI (62-46855)

1 - Miss A. M. Butler

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

You are authorized to obtain discreetly one copy each of the following books for use of Bureau. Mark books to attention of Research Section, Domestic Intelligence Division.

Ja of Ja Thing.

1. "Soledad Brother. The Prison Letters of George Jackson." Bantam Books, paperback, if available

lido so Tho

2. "Black Voices from Prison" by Etheridge Knight.
Pathfinder Press; paperback, \$2.45

bign-723

3. "The Making of Black Revolutionaries: A Personal History" by James Forman. Macmillan; \$12.50; 11/18/71

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4. "African Congress: A Documentary of the First Modern Pan-African Congress" by Imamu Amiri Baraka (LeRoi Jones). Morrow; paperback, \$4.95; 11/71

bed a grand

5. "Black Christian Nationalism: New Directions for the Black Church" by Albert B. Cleage, Jr. Morrow; \$7.95; 2/72

6 12 3 ph. 6

- "The Bonds: An American Family" by Robert M. Williams. Atheneum; \$10.00; 11/9/71
- The special Rage" by Gilbert Moore. Harper & Row; \$6.95
- 1 Extremist Intelligence Section (Route through for review)

1 - Mr. M. F. Row, 6221 IB REC-47/52-46-55

AMB:mbl ml

MAILED 24 OCT 1 5 1971

FBI

X 100. 25 OCT 18 1971

NOTE:

E.S.

Books requested by Section Chief G. C. Moore, Extremist Section, Domestic Intelligence Division, for review and reference purposes. Books will be placed in Bureau library.

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TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/19/71

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 10/13/71 and 10/15/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of "The I. Q. Argument" by H. J. EYSENCK. Soledad Brother. The Prison Letters of George Jackson. Black Voices from Prison" by ETHERIDGEXKNIGHT. "Ay Special Rage" by GILBER "Axspecial Rage" by GILBERT MOORE.

EX-101 REG-89
62-46855-981

15 OCT 28 1971

(2) - Bureau (62-46855) Enc.4

1 - NY (100-87235).

RJL:chj (3)

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

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1 - Mr. Rosen

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

October 21, 1971

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler)

1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey

1 - Mr. R. S. Young

MR. E. S. MILLER

MR. G. C. MOORE

BOOK REVIEW

"LOOK FOR ME IN THE WHIRLWIND, THE COLLECTIVE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE" NEW YORK 21"

EXTREMIST MATTERS

This is review of captioned book published in 1971 by Random House, Incorporated, New York, New York. Book being placed in Bureau Library.

The authors of this book, the "New York 21," frequently referred to as the "Panther 21," are members of the Black Panther Party who were indicted in 1969 in New York on charges of conspiracy to commit murder and arson. In May, 1971, 13 of the defendants were acquitted. The remaining eight have not been tried.

In their disoriented and ill-reasoned autobiographies, the 21 authors spend 364 pages spewing their vulgar venom on all aspects of American life. From infancy to majority, through neighborhood, school, military, and employment, each portrays an endless sequence of beatings, deprivations, persecutions and, finally, prosecution. Complicity is not denied, it is conveniently avoided. For these 21 Panthers, many of whom point to deceased militant Malcolm X as their greatest source of inspiration, reason sits only at the end of a gun barrel.

In only one sentence, the last in the book, is mention made that the same judicial system which was written off: as "racist, blood-thirsty, pitiless, and inhuman" found all 13 defendants not guilty on all counts.

A reader who wishes to main a possible for compassion for oppressed peoples will not welcome this manifestation of black paranoia. The reader is held personally responsible for 350 years of oppression and told that by gones will not be by gones. The apparent alternative is complete destruction of our present form of government, total divorce from the past (accomplishments as well as failures) and redistribution of wealth. Only then will the score be even.

1)- 62-46855 (Book Review File)
1 - 157-22627 (BPP) Cleaver Faction)
V(19km 69)071

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller RE: BOOK REVIEW, "LOOK FOR ME IN THE WHIRLWIND, THE COLLECTIVE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THE NEW YORK 21"

Mention of the FBI

Law enforcement in general, of course, as viewed by these 21, takes the brunt of the tirade. The FBI is mentioned specifically twice: once on page 193 in connection with the arrest of one of the "Panther 21" as a deserter and again on page 283 concerning a Bureau informant, not otherwise identified or identifiable, who was to testify against the "Panther 21."

ACTION:

For information.

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 30 MAY 1962 EDITION GSAJFPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.4

UNITED STATE

VERNMENT

lemorandum

TO

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) ATTENTION - RESEARCH SECTION

DATE:

10/27/71

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

FROM

SAC, SAN FRANCISCO (100-60898) (RUC)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

Re Bureau letter to San Francisco, dated 10/5/71.

Enclosed is one copy of the book requested in referenced letter described as follows:

> "The Amerasia Papers: Some Problems in the History of U.S. - China Relations" by JOHN S. SERVICE.

ureau (Enc. 1) (RM)

ι Francisco

Buy U.S. Savings Box

Memorandum

MR. E. S. MILLER TO

MR. G. C. MOORÉ

SUBJECT VIBORN BLACK"

BY GORDON RARKS-

BOOK REVIEWS

EXTREMIST MATTERS

1 - Mr. A. Rosen

1 - Mr. E. S. Miller

1 - Mr. G. C. Moore

DATE: October 26, 1971

1 - Mr. R. D. Cotter (Miss Alta Butler)

1 - Miss Barbara Dorsey

1 - Mr. J. L. Adams

Bates Tavel Walters Soyars Tele. Room Holmes

Cleveland Ponder

This is a review of captioned book, published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and New York, New York, in 1971. This book is being placed in the Bureau Library.

Author of the book is Gordon Parks, a well-known Negro writer and photographer who joined the staff of Life Magazine in 1949. He also writes music and has done several film documentaries for movies and television. Parks has not been the subject of an FBI investigation. He has appeared on black extremist mailing lists and on lists of attendees at various black extremist fund raisings.

Captioned book consists of 192 pages. Parks was born in Fort Scott, Kansas, and prior to taking up photography in the late 1930s worked at several different menial occupations. He worked for several different Government agencies during World War II and after the war assisted in making documentaries for Standard Oil Company. He joined Life Magazine in 1949 as a staff photographer and is now a Life contributor. He has written music, done film documentaries, and has credits for four other books. This book consists of nine articles, some commissioned by Life Magazine and some appearing for the first time. It gives accounts of the Black Muslims and Malcolm X, Stokely Carmichael, Muhammad Ali, true name Cassius Clay, former heavyweight title holder. The book also has an article on the death of Martin Luther King and on the life of a Harlem family. Parks obtained his material through personal interviews and research. He describes the use of the gas chamber at San Quentin; he reviews the Black Muslims and Malcolm X. He reports on personal interviews with both men. He later goes into an account of the death of Malcolm X. Parks also goes into the beliefs of Muhammad Ali, true name Cassius Clay, and Stokely Carmichael.

JLA: ekw eku (7)

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REC 20 62-46855-983 CONTINUED - OVER

Memorandum to Mr. E. S. Miller BOOK REVIEW, "BORN BLACK," BY GORDON PARKS

has a chapter on the hardships of a Negro family that are brought on by the father being out of work and turning to drink. He then goes into the death of Martin Luther King, Jr., and follows this with accounts of the Black Panther Party and Eldridge Cleaver.

As previously pointed out, the information in the book was obtained through personal interviews and research; therefore. it is a rehash of information that has appeared before. author claims to be taking a truthful approach to his subject matter; however, he appears to try to make the extremists and militants he deals with "Knights in Shining Armor."

The FBI is mentioned in the write-up on the Black Muslims, page 37. It is used when an unidentified taxi driver's remark to Parks that 'Malcolm ain't afraid to tell Mr. Charlie, the FBI or the cops or nobody where to get off." The FBI is mentioned on page 148 in the write-up on the Black Panthers as follows, "J. Edgar Hoover, in the fiscal 1969 FBI report wrote: 'Of all the violence-prone black extremist groups, the Black Panther Party is without question the greatest threat to the internal security of this country.'"

ACTION:

For information.

JLA CEG WEAKING

OPTIONAL FORM NO. 10
MAY 1962 EDITION
GSA FPMR (41 CFR) 101-11.6
UNITED STATES GERNMENT

Memorandum

FROM WYC

DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855)

DATE: 10/27/71

ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION

SAC, NEW YORK (100-87235)

SUBJECT:

PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEWS

ReBUlet 7/20/71, and 8/18/71.

Enclosed herewith is one copy of If They Come In
The Morning" by ANGELA DAVIS. Think Tanks" by PAUL
ADICKSON.

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3462-46855 984

2 Encls. Carled by + filedin Bu Lillary. 15 NOV 2 1971

2- Bureau (62-46855) (Enc. 1 - New York (100-87235)

RJI:chj 1971 Fuis

RESEARCEARING

Fr. MR (41 CFR) 101-11.6 JUNITED STATES G ERNMENT ${\it 1}{\it emorandum}$ DIRECTOR, FBI (62-46855) 10/28/71 (ATTN: RESEARCH SECTION, DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE DIVISION) FROM SAC, DETROIT (62-4295) (P) S.R.M. SUBJECT: PURCHASE OF BOOKS BOOK REVIEW Re Bureau letter, 9/9/71. Enclosed for the Bureau is one copy of a <u>publication</u> is follows: 2 Love Raps by CAROLYN M. RODGERS". M. entitled as follows: This enclosure is as close as Detroit was able to come to the title of the RODGERS' publication requested in referenced letter. Detroit is unable to confirm the existence of publication listed in relet. Bureau requested to advise if enclosed item . satisfies request set out in relet. Regarding other item in relet, "The Nigger Cycle" by MWANDISHE, contact at Detroit advises he has been unable to locate this publication at any logical outlet. LEAD 5-1 to DE, 11-10-71, ADVISING ENCL APPEARS TO BE ITEM DETROIT REQUESTED: ANDS. AT DETROIT, MICHIGAN: Will continue efforts to secure material as requested in relet. ENGLOSURE "ENCLOSURE ATTACHED! 62-46855-985 - Bureau (Enc. - 1) (RM) REC-38 2 - Detroit JWB PMR 10 let retained 120/D purs. (4)EX-104 RESERVED NOV 3 1971

Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

1 1. The

66-46855-985

who taught us pigology (human & otherunhumanwise) I want a poem for the eternal Red, Big Red, dead Red, a-live Red in our hearts, his ending, our beginning, yeah

I want a poem that don't be cryin or scream/preachin/rappin for the end of scream/preachin/rappin or protestin for the cause of protestin or lying for the white pigs,

I want uh mean poem.

uh cool muthafucka poem
uh taking care of business poem
uh we all black & love each otha poem
uh beautiful Lugman poem
uh seer Andy Thompson poem
uh gang banger's poem
uh stupid negro poem
uh leave whitey in his own shithouse poem
uh black university poem
uh get your guns poem
uh Karenga poem, a LeRoi poem
uh Panther poem, uh NAACP poem,
uh where is Rap Brown poem

I want uh love poem
I want uh trust poem
I want uh unity poem
I want uh Liberation poem

uh blackhood poem
uh selfhood poem, uh building poem
uh let's fuck more babies poem
for uh black strong Nation poem
I want uh Nationhood poem
no lines, no cute words, no tired rappin fuh days will do,

I want Black bodies poems
I want Black hands poems
I want Black minds poems
I want Black actions poems

I want us to be uh Black Nationhood Poem for
El Haji Malik El Shabazz

CAROLYN M. ROGERS
Copyright 1969
All Rights Reserved
Third Printing

2

LOVE

RAPS

by Carolyn M. Rodgers

THIRD WORLD PRESS Chicago, Illinois

25c

11.1. " 12.7"

Black Against The Muthafuckas

Dedicated to UMOJA Student Center and The Chicago Student March

There were no drums today only feetbeats and song/chants and onyx love children foot-drumming their way to the sky they came flat-haired, throbbed.

tramped, throbbed and throbbed

until

say it loud!

And feet beat out the sun and laughter and fists and sheepy hair

and red and green and orange and the day was a prism of blackness and

by twos

by fours they walked

sixes, they linked arms and tramped thunder with white head bands and black berets and umoja umoja umoja

umoja screamed and striped and tunneled the air and umoja umoja umoja

keep up Keep up Keep up don't break the step, just move move move don't stop and singggggggg loudddddddddd.

say it now it's here it's here

its

pigs.

black against the muthafuckas black against the muthafuckas black against the muthafuckas

rah rah rah

and hey hey whatta yuh say sav it loudddddddddd blue lights flashing flashing

grunting grunts, "get behind that line and don't move ahead of us or else" and park and green soft green and love and children

and why are we and ain't we the most beautiful

ever made?

and we don't need nothin but what we got and that's ourselves and umoia umoia and we need black history rah rah and what are we gonna do if they don't come around burn it down burn it down burn it down. u said it bro. and take roll

CALL CALL CALL

who's here

we're all up in heah on this grass sitting in this hot sun, cooocol, not even watching the sweaty pigs spying us get our thang together, yeah, ain't we black and ain't we royal and ain't we sumpthin else? There are no children in this (r) evolution There is only

Black Against The Muthafuckas.

Poems for Malcolm Memorial '69

Poems for Malcolm Poems for Malcolm No words, no lines, no poetic phrases. I'm asking for Real poems for Malcolm Black poems for Malcolm Poems for the pimp who sold us ourselves Poems for the hustler, who whipped the games on the nigger psychoses in our minds, yeah, I want a poem for that dope-pusher who turned us on to the heaviest tuffest high, high truth got us hooked on (r) evolution, can't git enough fixes till Liberation, yeah I want a poem for the convict who did time, so we could have time, this, our time Revolutionary times, Black Nationalist times I want a poem for a Muslim brother who made me a sister and you a brother. I want a poem for the Mightiest cleanser